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American Council of Learned Societies

MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

Bulletin No. 44, September, 1951

PROCEEDINGS NUMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1219 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.

American Council of Learned Societies

NUMBER 44

BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER, 1951

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THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

The American Council of Learned Societies

founded in 1919 and incorporated in 1924, is a federation of twenty-five national organizations devoted to the encouragement of humanistic studies. To this end the Council endeavors to increase interest in these studies through careful planning and development of activities both in the established disciplines and in otherwise neglected intellectual areas. These activities include the initiation and promotion of research and the dissemination and utilization of the results of this research; the training of individuals for vital teaching; and the representation at home and abroad of the interests and accomplishments of American scholars in humanistic fields.

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- AMERICAN MUSICOLOGICAL SOCIETY
- AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR AESTHETICS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

Toward the Conquest of Fear

Members and Friends of the Council:

NO GROUP interested in the study of man could possibly gather in January 1951 in an annual meeting devoted to a review of the past year and a look to the future and be insensible to awesome developments in recent months which color our thinking and penetrate into the innermost recesses of our being. These developments are of such a character that they are not merely seen but are felt in a deeply disquieting way. Perhaps without our liking to admit it, these developments are producing fear, fear which, in proportion and in kind, is largely new to Americans. Our people have faced before the dangers of the frontier and of the yet unconquered wilderness, but they have not feared to make a home in this continent because they learned ways to overcome the hazards of nature. Our people have faced the ills of the flesh, but again they have equaled, if not excelled, other peoples in the skill with which they have found ways to remedy or postpone the ills to which this flesh is heir. We have faced only infrequently the dangers presented by enemies, and then the conflict has usually raged far from our shores with only a small part of our population actually exposed to shot and shell. In many other wars of the world, we have been able to turn our backs to the conflict and to live in isolation—splendid isolation because circumstances made unnecessary fear of a stab in the back. Despite the spirit of competition, freedom of movement in any empty continent, the amplexness of our natural resources and the generosity of liberal institutions and liberal ethics have generally prevented rivalry from forcing any of our people to a level of material existence which would provoke civil conflict among us. Thus we Americans have been able to deal with the dangers from nature, the flesh and man in such a way as not to fear the conditions of life. We have had confidence in life itself and been able to look forward with equanimity to an acceptable appointed hour for the end of life's span.

The newly accented fear is not the fear of nature or of the body. Our

confidence—well merited at that—in our science and technology is a guarantee against such fears. It is instead the fear of man, of what man, a willful creature, may do to man, which has mounted steadily ever since the fading out in 1946 and 1947 of our paroxysm of joy over what we thought was victory, freedom from fear, release from the tension of our unexpected—and emotionally unwanted—participation in the hazardous life of the brawling nations of this earth.

This mounting fear of man has become double-edged and thereby cuts the more to the quick. The dual aspects of this fear, related but distinguishable, are symbolized by two major developments of this past year, Korea and McCarthyism.

It can be no confession of weakness to admit that the Korean "incident," to use the fateful terminology of diplomatic historians, has aroused the fear of catastrophic conflict. There can hardly be an intelligent person anywhere in the world who does not sense a deep-seated fear at the mere thought of a major engagement among the nations. Given the technological possibilities of modern warfare and the absorption of all peoples into a finite, small community divided by deep rifts between the great powers, it is only natural that we should face our enemies with a greater fear than we have heretofore known.

In addition to an understandable fear of catastrophe we have also the creeping fear with which McCarthyism is associated. While on the ramparts we watch, however near or far from our shores they may be, and while we look beyond them in apprehension toward our enemies, we have the uneasy feeling that all is not well within, that a fifth column may be at work. Granted the reality of this danger, the bandying about of charges of disloyalty, the presumption of widespread disloyalty which underlies the cry for loyalty oaths, the extrajudicial and inconclusive trials of accused individuals, are promoting a fear of neighbors, as well as of foreign enemies, and are lessening confidence in our own institutions and the liberal ethics which provide their foundation.

Thus our sense of security twice menaced, from within and without, gives way to insidious fear.

But what has this to do with the ACLS, with an annual report to the Council? I answer, "Everything," for it is the ACLS and its constituency—you and the individuals you represent—who above all others can help Americans face and overcome these fears of man. It was one of the deepest insights of human history when some wise man recognized fear itself as nameless. Once named it has already lost some of its potency. Religion and science, those keys to confidence in life, have begun time after time in human communities with the naming of the forces, human and natural, which swirled about the group. The more fear is named, the more it is analyzed into its

parts, the more the interaction among these parts is understood, the more manageable fear becomes. Fear of the known is always less gripping than fear of the unknown. Fear gives way to knowledge.

The first step toward diminishing fear of man is to increase the knowledge of man and the mainsprings of his action. With knowledge we may not eliminate danger and its attendant fears but we will know better how to deal with them.

The business of the ACLS and its constituency is knowledge of man. For thirty years the Council has been engaged in efforts to increase such knowledge. It has not taken Korea or McCarthyism to give it a sense of mission. These symbolic developments of the last year merely make business as usual more urgent for the ACLS, for the Council's program has long included efforts to know better the cultures of other peoples and efforts to know better our own culture and its values.

During 1950 the Council persevered in these efforts, as I shall briefly indicate. It continued the planning committees devoted to developing a larger knowledge in America of other great cultural areas, the knowledge of which becomes with every passing day a more pressing necessity for Americans: the Committee on Far Eastern Studies, the Committee on Near Eastern Studies, and, jointly with the Social Science Research Council, the Committee on Slavic Studies and the Committee on Southern Asia. I shall here refer only to a few activities of these committees.

The *List of Published Translations from Chinese into English, French and German*, an invaluable tool for the study of China, has moved forward substantially. The section on "Literature" is completed in final manuscript and is ready for publication. The section on "History" is rapidly approaching this state.

While linguistic barriers continue to slow down the acquisition of knowledge concerning other peoples, those who have the requisite language skills can render a great service by translating significant and revealing works for more general use than these works can enjoy in their original tongue. The *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* with its 70,000 words a week from current Russian sources, "the biggest hole there is in the Iron Curtain," as one commentator has called it, continues its remarkable existence under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. In the ACLS Russian Translation Project two volumes have been added this year to the five which previously appeared under the Macmillan imprint: *Russian Folklore* by Yuri M. Sokolov and *The Natural Regions of the U.S.S.R.* by L. S. Berg. The eighth and last volume in the Macmillan series is *The History of the Russian Theater* by B. Varneke, to be published next month. In the Current Soviet Thought Series there appeared *Young Communists in the USSR*, to be followed soon by *The Teaching of History in the Soviet Union*. Unfortunately

the publication of this series too is being interrupted at least temporarily by difficulties within the Public Affairs Press. There are sixteen major manuscripts of translations from the Russian for which arrangements for publication now have to be made. There is a bitter irony attached to these efforts to overcome barriers within our own country which stand in the way of bringing to Americans resources vital to their own safety and interest.

Another major translation project for bringing knowledge of other peoples to more Americans has become an actual operation in the past year, namely, that for the Near East. There are great bibliographical hurdles to be overcome in dealing with recent works in Arabic, Turkish and Persian, but a selected list of titles has taken definite shape, with contracts being let for the translation of ten Arabic and four Turkish books. The skills of a number of translators have been tested through shorter works which constitute the basis for a pamphlet series comparable to the Current Soviet Thought Series, a plan for the publication of which will be arranged, it is hoped, in the near future.

Along with these series of translations, the Council through its Committee on the Language Program continues its work to spread the gift of tongues. Most of its operations during 1950 have centered around producing materials for teaching English to adult speakers whose native language is not English. There are in process the necessary descriptive analyses and the development of instructional materials to teach English rapidly to speakers of Spanish, Korean, Burmese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Turkish and Persian. During the past year work on an improved version of teaching Spanish to English speakers for the ACLS-Holt Spoken Language Series was completed by F. B. Agard and Angela Paratore, and the book is now in press. Though there may be increasing opportunities for much needed operations in the language field, there is a desire not to lose sight of long-range aspects in the development of knowledge concerning language. The Committee on the Language Program is presently considering a plan for a special conference on language.

In my last annual report I referred to my own conviction that there was needed a much deeper understanding of the rôle played by the various religions of the world, the more so since religious patterns of thought often persist under irreligious or non-religious terminology. We all remember how effectively Carl Becker revealed the light of the Heavenly City shining through the rationalist philosophers of the eighteenth century. The same insight into an understanding of current movements of world significance is still available to those who have eyes trained to see, as testified by a very revealing passage by one of our delegates, Derk Bodde, in those pages of his *Peking Diary* where he analyzes current-day Chinese Communism in religious terms. During the past year the ACLS Committee on the History of

Religions has sponsored a lecture series by Professor Wing-tsit Chan of Dartmouth College on "Religious Trends in Revolutionary China," lectures which embody much fresh material hitherto unknown to Western scholars. The manuscript of these lectures is now going to the Columbia University Press and should appear in book form during 1951. Since the enlargement of the number of persons equipped to understand religious influence depends greatly upon improving access to relevant sources, the Committee has launched for the benefit of the general reader and college student a series of readers and manuals, the first volume of which, a reader in *Buddhism* edited by Clarence H. Hamilton, is now in the publisher's hands.

The events to which I have referred so far are illustrations of ACLS activities in the past year which serve to enlarge our understanding of, and access to, other cultures and thus provide us with a better basis for understanding their present day representatives and for dealing with them in these dangerous times. Fortunately, the relevance of these ACLS activities to modern situations is not entirely overlooked by the public. In present discussions of problems in human relations on the national, political and military levels there is some, but by no means enough, recognition of the importance of knowing other peoples, judging from many recommendations concerning basic strategy for national security, the use of manpower, and the support of research.

However much interest there is outside scholarly circles in safeguarding and increasing our knowledge of other peoples, there is much less appreciation of the fact that it is most important in negotiating with others, whether with or without the benefit of force, to know the other party to these negotiations very well indeed. I mean, of course, ourselves. To make an effort to know ourselves seems to many quite unnecessary, for they would assert that we already have that knowledge, we know what we are, what we want and how we behave. Yet we are often quite unprepared for the shock when we learn of ourselves as others see us, and certainly modern psychology has indicated how long and difficult is the road to self-knowledge. "Know thyself" still covers fifty percent of the knowledge necessary to an intelligent understanding of human relations whether with foreign powers or with our neighbors. With so many ideologies abroad in the world, ideologies capable of passing through the thickest Maginot Line and fraught with dangers for us all, we need to watch our own steps. We need to have as clear a conception as possible of the host of assumptions implicit in our own immediate impulses to action and belief. We need to know and understand the spiritual and moral requirements demanded of each of us in our relations with our fellow citizens and with other nationals, if we are to preserve free and liberal institutions. Such self-knowledge can be gained only through organized and persistent study of what we are, of how we have become what we are, and—may the

voice of prophecy never be stilled—of what we may become. This is the business of humanism; this is a special job in our time for the humanities and the social sciences. And since man is endowed with a nature which permits him not merely to seek after truth with his mind but also to love it with his heart and thereby commit himself the more to it, the arts too have their place in aiding us in the search for self-revelation. They are not a mere luxury for idle moments but a level of discourse which is an integral part of man's conversation with himself when he strives to see himself whole as a thinking and feeling creature.

The inner as well as the outer gaze is represented in the ACLS program. The Committee on American Civilization held at the Newberry Library in Chicago a conference on "Religion in American Life," the discussion being based on papers prepared in advance by representatives of twelve disciplines in the humanities and social sciences. From remarks by participants at the time and subsequently it appears that the contributions from music, art and architecture surprised somewhat the representatives of other disciplines who had not previously appreciated how much could be gained from bringing the approaches of these three fields into association with other disciplines. The interest and enthusiasm generated by this conference have inspired the Committee to lay plans for another inter-disciplinary conference to be held, if funds are available, during 1951, to attempt to answer two questions which should provide insight into American values and ways: what were the changes in the systems of belief and the often unrecognized assumptions in the United States during the period between the First and Second World Wars, and what were the factors that contributed to these changes. The Committee hopes that the stimulus provided by these conferences will be communicated through the participants to numerous college and university campuses where the same type of analysis and discussion of important aspects of American life among representatives of various disciplines could and should be going on at present.

Of all the arts in America, the one which is perhaps most often practiced and most often experienced is music. It has certainly become the basis of a big business. Yet the relation of musical activity to other aspects of our culture is relatively little studied. In these times few people seem to be regarded as more unessential than musicians and students of music. How valid such a judgment is may be better understood if the plans of the Committee on Musicology for a Conference on Music in American Life can be brought to fruition in 1951.

The last year has seen the evolution of an unusual project for a conference to be held at Corning, New York, in May 1951, and to be devoted to a carefully planned discussion of "Living in Industrial Civilization." Today

it is routine to approach industrialization through descriptions of the increased material standard of living which it has brought and to analyze the changing social pattern produced by it. There is some considerable interest in inter-personal relations, particularly in applied situations within the industrial complex, but there has been far less concern with an effort to look at industrialization from a more humanistic and individualist point of view, to see what we do to ourselves through participation in the production processes characteristic of our society. The Corning Conference will approach "Living in Industrial Civilization" with this humanistic concern to review the best evidence available today concerning human attitudes toward work and leisure, the sense of community, and general confidence or assurance in living. No subject of study could have more direct relevance to contemporary existence; a proper understanding of it demands the insight and experience not only of the scholar but of leaders in government, industry and labor. Consequently, men and women from all these fields of human activity will be among the participants.

This Conference has been undertaken at the request of the Corning Glass Works in what may well be the first instance in which modern industry has turned to the humanities, as represented by their national council, for help in dealing with a problem in this area and of this magnitude. The Corning Glass Works is supporting the Conference generously and is cooperating fully in all the necessary arrangements and planning. Nevertheless, it is leaving the handling of the subject matter of the Conference entirely to the discretion of the ACLS.

The Conference in itself is not expected to solve major problems. It is intended rather to direct public attention to what is known, and what is not known, concerning some vitally important questions for our time, and to suggest and encourage programs for research and action which may ultimately lead to some solutions. The Conference constitutes a major effort toward self-knowledge for Americans.

One ACLS committee has been especially involved in problems connected with a direct attempt to reveal common experience among ourselves and other nations in the hope of developing better bases for mutual understanding and respect. I refer, of course, to the Committee on the UNESCO Program with which I personally have been very closely associated because of my own membership in the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO and in the U. S. delegation to the Florence Conference of UNESCO. Although the Committee is a panel advisory to the Commission with reference to the philosophy and humanistic sections of UNESCO's program, we have not been content to deal, as one more special interest among many, merely with specific items in our narrow range of professional interest. We have instead acted upon the assumption that UNESCO can fulfill the bold and

brilliant dream which gave it birth and life only by clarifying its objectives, by concentrating its projects on these objectives, and by conserving its resources through deleting those projects which serve less directly those ends. Once such objectives are clarified, areas where humanistic scholars can make real contributions to UNESCO are much more sharply defined; and the importance of these contributions will be more readily appreciated.

Though the clarification of objectives and of program has by no means yet been achieved in a large sense, I think it fair to say that we have exerted pressures in these directions during the past year and seen some improvement. I would be the first to admit that UNESCO is not yet what I think it can and ought to be, but I would also insist that it has made real contributions to the material and spiritual benefit of mankind. I have no sympathy for the position of those who regard the beginning of the Korean incident as the basis for changing the function of UNESCO, if not indeed its closing chapter. Mounting international tension makes even more difficult the difficult task to which UNESCO was dedicated—and makes it more urgent. In the rising tide of fear of man, UNESCO, as long as it lasts, remains one of the sources of hope in man—weak though it be, there can be no wisdom in snuffing it out.

What I have mentioned so far will serve to illustrate how ACLS activities, built upon the labors of many students of man, have provided means and substance by which we may learn more about ourselves and others and make problems in human relations more manageable and thus less fraught with fear. The conduct of these enterprises, useful to our generation and vitally important though they are, is not easy. There are hurdles of several kinds which stand in our way: the internal organization of scholarship itself, difficulties in distributing in print the results of our work, lack of trained personnel and restrictions on their development, and finally a general malaise which afflicts the effectiveness of our efforts.

The organization of scholarship presents its own problem. It is commonplace today to speak of the narrow specializations of learning, of their lack of mutual intelligibility. It is not uncommon to hear these characteristics spoken of as bad, as actual barriers to a fuller and better understanding of many problems. It is far from commonplace, however, to do anything to correct this situation and to set up procedures for marrying the disciplines. As a planning organization concerned with making the humanities in America more effective, the ACLS has bent every effort to discover and encourage inter-disciplinary activities calculated to produce a broader, and at the same time sound, scholarship. All the projects to which I have alluded by way of illustration have grown out of committees constructed on inter-disciplinary bases. There are other inter-disciplinary committees to whose work I have not here referred.

During the past year special efforts have been made to explore relations with areas of knowledge which have not figured prominently in the Council's program, relations between the humanities and science, and the humanities and law. In each instance appropriate representatives from a number of fields were consulted in a conference. Both conferences identified problem areas for organization and investigation, reviewed the rôle of existing agencies in relation to these areas, and recommended that the ACLS undertake certain planning functions. In the case of the humanistic implications of science, a planning committee has been formed and has recently begun its operations. In the case of law, the serious shortage of staff in the ACLS offices has delayed the actual establishment of planning operations, but it is hoped that action may be taken in 1951.

Like the poor, the problems of publishing the results of research always remain with us and impede the distribution and availability of knowledge. Though fate deprived the Council of the gold of subsidy in 1948, it has given us in exchange, Silver. All is by no means lost, and we may well be learning something from our misfortunes. The name of our Staff Adviser on Publications has become well-known across the land, and his preaching of economy and adaptability in printing and publishing methods is generally received kindly, if not always enthusiastically. Through his patient offices many a scholar, editor and learned society has snipped sums from costs and made dollars stretch. To many devoted to a profession built upon "Publish or perish," he has thrown a lifesaver.

With certain ACLS manuscripts awaiting publication he has undertaken a Pilot Publication Program in which the materials will be brought up to perfect copy through the use of an electric typewriter under the immediate supervision of the person editorially responsible for the manuscript. It is hoped that the manuscript, thus ready for the camera, photo-offset printing and publishing, will be accepted by publishers. Figures are being kept on this experiment, and we hope to be able to make recommendations as to the advisability of this process of manuscript handling and publication.

In order that scholars may enjoy more of that fore-knowledge which saves many a future slip and no small cost in dollars and cents, it would seem desirable to include in graduate education a convenient and palatable capsule on publishing. I am happy to report that the American Association of University Presses is joining forces with the ACLS in a venture which, it is hoped, will receive the backing of the graduate schools and will ultimately produce scholars better informed in ways to use publishing processes more economically and more effectively.

The maintenance and increase in our society of a penetrating knowledge of man ultimately depends, of course, upon the existence of a core of experts in research and teaching in relevant fields. For some years fears have been

expressed concerning the availability and continued development of well-qualified students in the humanities. Last year the ACLS continued its fellowship program for first-year graduate students, intended to recruit promising men and women for the teaching profession and to get them started in graduate work. Under this program twenty highly recommended undergraduates from the same number of colleges were enabled to start their graduate work in six universities of their choice.

Advanced graduate students of great ability have somewhat better chances of securing fellowship support from the funds of their graduate schools. For foreign travel, at least to Fulbright countries, funds under this Federal program have been available. The Council, therefore, has used its funds for advanced graduate students in a supplementary way to support superior students who have been willing to undertake broader, inter-disciplinary programs which often involve longer periods of study, and, in some instances at least, certain disadvantages in securing departmentally controlled university fellowships. A total of 39 advanced graduate fellows enjoyed tenure during 1950, in attendance at eleven institutions in the United States as well as at institutions in England, France, Switzerland, India and Siam.

During 1950 the ACLS initiated its Faculty Study Fellowships, the plan for which was received very well indeed. These fellowships permit younger, but already established, members of college and university faculties to devote time to studies whose organic relationship to their earlier humanistic field of specialization they have recognized but which have not been part of the previous specialized training. The competition for available awards was keen. For the academic year 1950-1951 thirteen awards have been made. Though there has been time for interim reports to be received from only six fellows, their letters offer enthusiastic testimony to the value of the type of intellectual experience made possible by these awards.

I firmly believe that the ACLS fellows, a relatively small band though they be, constitute a group whose effective contribution to the humanities in America will be seen increasingly in the years ahead. They are our alumni and a pledge for a brighter future for teaching and research in the humanities.

In its fellowship program the ACLS deals with the problem of improving our manpower for the study of man through the selection and support of individual scholars at certain critical points in their careers. It is also important, if we are to maintain and enlarge such study, that we know as much as possible concerning our stock of humanists and social scientists, their numbers, and their characteristics which explain the rise or fall of the supply. With national policies being formulated which effect profoundly the training and use of such individuals in every nook and cranny of the country, it is imperative that we organize efforts to accumulate and interpret relevant data and see that these data are brought to the attention of private and public

agencies whose actions should take them into account. The ACLS has the good fortune to have in these matters the services of J. F. Wellemeyer, Jr., who began his duties with the Council in September 1949. Through his initiative the first general approximations of the supply in humanistic and social science fields are being built up with the help of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He has just completed a test study of the characteristics—vital, not moral—of the members of the Modern Language Association. Steps are under way to generalize on a much broader basis these fact-finding activities. When farther along, they will enormously strengthen the factual basis for discussion of manpower and other policies which in no small measure determine how well our society will be equipped with scholars to carry forward the study of man.

In my annual report last year, reference to the problem of financial support led me to conclude with a statement concerning the general problem of the humanities in America and to the need of internal reorientation which we as a professional group are free to effect. My own participation in manpower discussions in the current critical period leads me inevitably to the same problem. Beginning with my appointment by the Director of Selective Service to one of his six scientific advisory committees in the fall of 1948, and especially in recent months, I have had occasion to test the evaluation placed upon experts in main by military and government officials, by influential leaders in many private pursuits, by scientists and by educators. There are many who do *not* think that highly trained students of man are really essential to the national safety and interest, that the contributions of humanists and social scientists to our present problems are sufficiently vital to warrant provisions for maintaining a supply of these specialists comparable to the provisions required for scientists and technologists. We can hardly be surprised at a certain indifference on the part of military and government officials to the continued need of humanists in our society when even educational leaders will be party to solemn recommendations such as those which urge a continued flow through graduate training of students of mathematics, physical sciences, biological sciences, medicine, dentistry and related health fields—and theology. Never a word about the humanities and social sciences. Thus far have we come from the day when the proper study of man was mankind! Fortunately, the Department of Defense was moved finally to present to the Congress last week a bill for military manpower which authorizes the President to defer from military service up to 75,000 students annually for the necessary period of training for study and research "in medicine, the sciences, engineering, the humanities, and other fields determined by him to be in the national interest." The inclusion of the humanities in this bill provides a bright shaft of light into an otherwise dark place.

Whether the difficulties be those of securing financial support for the

humanities or of securing recognition of the utility of humanists, they are signs of the times. We are confronted here with symptoms of a deep-seated movement in our culture. The professional scholar in his library, the student in his classroom, the adult in his work and leisure, the government official in his policy making and administration, are all effected by undercurrents, by shifting assumptions so fundamental that they are often unconscious and rarely brought to light in a generation which has shown little taste for the conscious search for deeper meanings in the life of man.

Are students of man to content themselves merely with the assertion that the times are out of joint? The Board of Directors of the ACLS has committed itself against passive acceptance through the issuance of the statement, "Research is *Not Enough*," in the December 1950 *ACLS Newsletter*. As this annual report suggests, the activities of the ACLS and of its constituency have a direct relevance to our times; and, in fact, our people and the world need all the help and all the insight into the daily round which students of man can give them. If there is inadequate appreciation of this fact, then the humanist and social scientist have an obligation to themselves and to society to step up their efforts to communicate it to the "lay" world. If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, then Mohammed will have to go to the mountain.

If the times are out of joint, it could well be at least in part because our efforts as scholars have been out of their proper proportion. We scholars need to review not only what we have done but also what we have not done. We have commonly placed the highest premium on internal communication within the world of scholarship. We are often left with insufficient energy to use our imagination and develop our skill in effective communication with the world outside scholarship. In so doing, we help to disjoint scholars and scholarship from our times. The gravest disservice to scholarship and to the world which we who are banded together in the ACLS could do would be to still our voices and to neglect to point to failures on our part so well attested by the signs about us.

If I presume to speak of certain failures on the part of scholars, it is with the firm conviction that these failures are not inevitable, that we can achieve more than we have yet accomplished if we would alter the balance of our efforts between research and its broader interpretation. And if we were to do so, the sense of frustration which so often attaches itself even to our great enterprises of research would the sooner give way to the realization of appreciation by others and to joy in our own hearts.

Though I began this report with reference to our fears, I would end it with reference to our hopes. For I do indeed believe that we have some basis for hope—hope in man with which the work of humanists is intimately associated. A growing knowledge of each other's culture is tearing down the

walls of mutual ignorance between nations, even though these walls are buttressed here and there by iron curtains. At the same time new insights into the way man constructs upon the natural world his cultural world, new insights into the evolving growth of human nature, especially new insights into the emotions of man—are revealing new possibilities for man and broader concepts of the freedoms which we may enjoy. A vision of what is *humanly* possible in the way of a better and happier life opens before us. A new lease on life can be granted humanism; but we have much to do to help this vision of what might be come into being. Two large fields of action open before humanists. They are increasingly interpreters among men of different cultural traditions. They may become increasingly guides to man in the selective use of his cultural tradition toward goals which will bring greater human happiness. The research of students of man has brought these activities within the range of possibility. Even in this fearful time there is justification for hope in man.

Proceedings

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 25-26, 1951

THE thirty-fourth meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies, being its thirty-second annual meeting and the thirtieth meeting of the Corporation, was held in the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., on January 25 and 26, 1951. The Chairman called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. Mr. Daugherty and Miss Duncan were appointed recorders, and the roll was called by Miss Duncan.

There were present, as voting members of the Corporation, the following:

OFFICERS:

Cornelius Krusé, Chairman (also a delegate)
William R. Parker, Secretary (also a delegate)
Lewis Hanke, Treasurer

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Theodore C. Blegen
Sturgis Leavitt
Stanley Pargellis
Richard H. Shryock (also a delegate)
Joseph R. Strayer (also a delegate)
Lynn T. White, jr.

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE:

John Nicholas Brown
Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
Alfred A. Knopf
Peter Odegard

DELEGATES OF CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES (or their alternates):

Derk Bodde, *American Oriental Society*
Benjamin A. Botkin, *American Folklore Society*
Harcourt Brown, *History of Science Society*
Curt F. Buhler, *Bibliographical Society of America*
Kenneth Colegrove, *American Political Science Association*
Edward Dumbauld, *American Society of International Law*
Hugh Hencken, *Archaeological Institute of America*
E. Adamson Hoebel, *American Anthropological Association*
Arthur Jeffery, *Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis*
Cornelius Krusé (also Chairman of the Board of Directors), *American Philosophical Association*
George A. Kubler, *College Art Association of America*
George C. Miles, *American Numismatic Society*
Thomas Munro, *American Society for Aesthetics*

- William R. Parker (also Secretary of the Board of Directors), *Modern Language Association of America*
Clifford K. Shipton, *American Antiquarian Society*
Richard H. Shryock (also member of the Board of Directors), *American Philosophical Society*
Taylor Starck, *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*
George J. Stigler, *American Economic Association*
Joseph R. Strayer (also member of the Board of Directors), *American Historical Association*
W. Freeman Twaddell, *Linguistic Society of America*
Berthold L. Ullman, *American Philological Association*
Edward Ullman, *Association of American Geographers*
B. J. Whiting, *Mediaeval Academy of America*

There were also present, but not voting:

FROM THE CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES:

- James Washington Bell, President (*American Economic Association*)
William R. Parker, Secretary (*Modern Language Association of America*)
Other members of the Conference, as observers:
Archibald A. Hill (*Linguistic Society of America*)
Van L. Johnson (*Archaeological Institute of America*)
Frederick G. Kilgour (*History of Science Society*)
Charles R. D. Miller (*Mediaeval Academy of America*)
Sawyer McA. Mosser (*American Numismatic Society*)
Ransom R. Patrick (*American Society for Aesthetics*)
Louis O. Quam (*Association of American Geographers*)
Ferris J. Stephens (*American Oriental Society*)
David B. Stout (*American Anthropological Association*)
Meriwether Stuart (*American Philological Association*)

FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

- Charles E. Odegaard (Executive Director)
Mortimer Graves
D. H. Daugherty
Henry M. Silver
J. F. Wellemeyer, Jr.
Eugene Staley
William A. Parker
Shirley M. Duncan
Alice Harger
Lila Mae Hanna

GUESTS:

- George Boas, *The Johns Hopkins University*
Paul Braisted, *Edward W. Hazen Foundation*
Ralph Burhoe, *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*
Edward F. D'Arms, *The Rockefeller Foundation*
Norman J. DeWitt, *University of Minnesota*
John Fisher, *Modern Language Association of America*
Richard H. Heindel, *U. S. Department of State*

John Marshall, *The Rockefeller Foundation*

Walter W. Ristow, *Association of American Geographers*

Ralph E. Turner, *Yale University*

Dael Wolfe, *Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training*

By consensus the agenda presented by the Board of Directors were adopted. The proceedings of the annual meeting of January 26-27, 1951, were approved as published in *ACLS Bulletin* 43.

The meeting stood in memory of former associates of the Council who had died since the previous annual meeting: Robert P. Blake, Edward Capps, John F. Embree, Raymond Kennedy, Robert K. Root. The Chairman announced that appropriate obituary notices would appear in the next Proceedings Number of the *ACLS Bulletin*.

Mr. Hanke presented an abstract of the Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, together with a letter from the auditors which certified the full report. He called attention to the fact that a number of improved accounting techniques had been suggested by the auditors and instituted by the new Bursar, Mrs. Harger, under the direction of the Executive Director. It was

(1951, AM 1)

Voted, To accept and approve the Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year, July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, and the Auditor's Report thereon which is to be filed in the Executive Offices, and to order the abstract of the Treasurer's Report annexed to the proceedings of this meeting.

The Chairman prefaced his report to the Council by reading a letter from Waldo G. Leland, Director Emeritus:

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Dr. Odegaard has very kindly given me a most cordial and even urgent invitation to attend the annual meeting of the ACLS, and my almost irresistible inclination has been to accept. The personal pleasure it would give me to meet with my former colleagues, and the intellectual inspiration for me of such a reunion cannot be overstated. However, for a variety of reasons, some of which are wholly personal, I have thought it better to send my regrets. I assure you that these are sincere and profound.

It would be presumptuous of me to send a message to such a gathering and superfluous messages are not easily incorporated into too abundant agenda, as I recall from long experience. Nevertheless I cannot fail to express my gratification at the growing importance of the Council, the extension of its influence, and the increasing fruits of its labors under my successor.

During these years of crisis and emergencies the demands of public interest, both national and international, will become heavier than ever before, and the ACLS is the chief agency of American scholarship in the fields of the humanities for anticipating and meeting them. Under its present leadership there can be no doubt as to the competence and vigor with which it will undertake these responsibilities.

Please present my affectionate greetings to all in attendance on the annual meeting, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
/s/ WALDO G. LELAND
Director Emeritus

The Chairman then paid special tribute to the abilities of the Executive Director, referring both to his success in representing the Council nationally and internationally and to his activities with both Government and educational agencies as a private individual. The Chairman spoke also of the loyal cooperation of all members of the executive staff.

The Executive Director then read his annual report. (See p. 1)

The Chairman called attention to reports which had been distributed in advance of the meeting: reports on committees, projects, conferences, and regional associations; the report of the Staff Adviser on Publications; the report of the Staff Adviser on Personnel Studies; the report of the delegates to the UAI. He stated that these would be printed in the next Proceedings Number of the ACLS *Bulletin*. The Chairman asked for comments concerning any of these reports. Mr. Colegrove referred to the report of the Committee on Far Eastern Studies, questioning the apparent emphasis on China and Korea and the neglect of Japan. Mr. Graves replied that this Committee as now constituted was new; a representative of Japanese studies had been added and plans were being made for the inclusion of Japanese subjects. Mr. Brown inquired whether any attempts had been made to obtain reproductions of non-Slavic materials located in Russian libraries. Mr. Graves replied in the negative. The Executive Director pointed out that the ACLS had been participating in attempts to continue cultural contacts with Russia. Mr. B. L. Ullman raised the question of a possible exchange of publications with satellite countries. He cited Poland as an example, mentioning that at the 1950 UAI meeting a document had been circulated telling of the work of the Polish Academy. Mr. W. R. Parker stated that eight years previously the Modern Language Association had begun a study of work in progress in other countries. Recently a communication had been received from Hungary requesting that no more letters on the subject be sent.

Mr. Shryock requested a report on developments during the past year concerning the issuance by the U. S. Department of State of visas to foreign scholars having educational or cultural missions to perform in the United States or of passports to American scholars wishing to enter foreign countries (1950, *AM* 7). The Executive Director outlined the efforts to obtain additional information concerning the regulations governing visas and passports and their operations. He pointed out that not only had many new regulations been issued during the past year but that the entire question had become closely linked with national security. Mr. Knopf and Mr. Odegard both stressed the

possible advantages to be derived from bringing the passport and visa problem to the attention of Congress through personal or organizational letters to Senators and Congressmen. It was the consensus that such action would be desirable wherever possible.

The Chairman stated that the American Musicological Society had applied for admission to the Council. An *ad hoc* committee (Messrs. Strayer, *Chairman*, De Vane and Shipton) had examined the qualifications of the Society for Council membership in the light of the policy statement approved by the Council during the annual meeting of 1950. The Chairman called upon Mr. Strayer to report for the *ad hoc* committee. Mr. Strayer stated that after study of the Society's membership, finances, publication program and other activities, the *ad hoc* committee had unanimously recommended the application for favorable action to the Board of Directors. The Board, in turn, had voted unanimously to recommend the admission of the Society to constituent membership in the Council. With no negative and 32 affirmative votes, being more than the three-fourths required by the Bylaws, it was

(1951, AM 2)

Voted, To admit the American Musicological Society to constituent membership in the American Council of Learned Societies.

The Chairman stated that during the last year the Executive Offices had received notice that one constituent society—the American Society of International Law—had elected to withdraw from the Council. According to the Bylaws, "Any Constituent Society which at any annual meeting of the Council shall announce its intention to terminate its representation in the Council may at the succeeding annual meeting effect such termination, whereupon the membership of its delegate in the Council shall cease." Mr. Dumbauld, Delegate from the American Society of International Law, stated that the preceding April the Executive Council of the Society had voted in favor of withdrawal from all outside commitments, a decision subsequently upheld by a vote after new officers had assumed their positions. Mr. Dumbauld, speaking on behalf of the Society, expressed continued interest in the success of the ACLS and its constituent societies.

After Mr. Colegrove, while expressing his regret at the Society's decision, had requested an expression of willingness on the part of the ACLS to welcome the return of the Society at any time in the future, it was

(1951, AM 3)

Voted, To receive with regret the announcement of the intention of the American Society of International Law to withdraw from the Council and to express the hope that at some time in the future that Society may find it feasible to apply for reaffiliation.

Reporting for the Nominating Committee (Messrs. Shryock, *Chairman*;

B. L. Ullman and Twaddell), Mr. Shryock explained that the Committee had tried to keep in mind the representation of regions and disciplines in making its nominations for vacancies in the Board of Directors. He presented two ballots as follows:

For Officers (one-year term)

Cornelius Krusé (Chairman)
Margaret Mead (Vice-Chairman)
Louis B. Wright (Treasurer)
William R. Parker (Secretary)

For Members of the Board of Directors (four-year terms, two only to be elected)

Walter R. Agard
Charles Aikin
Roger P. McCutcheon
B. J. Whiting

The Chairman then presented the report of the Board of Directors concerning the election of Members-at-Large. The terms of two members, Alfred Knopf and Peter Odegard, would expire at the end of the meeting. In accordance with the Bylaws the Board of Directors had submitted forty-five days in advance of the meeting the following panel of four names from which two were to be elected by the Council:

John E. Burchard
William A. M. Burden
Huntington Cairns
Datus C. Smith, Jr.

During the election of officers, Mr. Shryock took the chair. It was

(1951, AM 4)

Voted, To instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot for the officers proposed by the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Krusé resumed the chair and requested Messrs. Graves, Wellemeyer and Silver to distribute the ballots and to serve as tellers for the election of members of the Board of Directors and of Members-at-Large.

While the ballots were being counted, Mr. Hanke reported on the tenth annual meeting of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas in Madrid which he had attended April 12 to 17, 1950, as representative of the ACLS. Mr. Hanke stated that there had been no discussion at the meeting but some reports had been presented. The emphasis of the group had been on the physical and biological sciences rather than on the humanities.

The tellers reported that 32 ballots had been cast in the election of members of the Board of Directors and Members-at-Large and that the following persons had been elected:

Members of the Board of Directors:

Walter R. Agard
B. J. Whiting

Members-at-Large:

John E. Burchard
Huntington Cairns

The Council adjourned at 5:00 p.m. to reconvene at 8:00 p.m. for a special evening discussion of "The Functioning of Learning in Our Time." Ralph E. Turner, Durfee Professor of History at Yale University, opened the discussion by reading a paper entitled "Science, Democracy and Education: Some Observations on the Cultural Crisis of Our Time." George Boas, Professor of the History of Philosophy at The Johns Hopkins University, and Norman J. DeWitt, Professor of Classics at the University of Minnesota, spoke to the general topic, after which a discussion with members of the Council followed.

The meeting reconvened at 9:30 Friday morning, January 26, with Mr. Stephens presenting the report of the 1951 meeting of the Conference of Secretaries. (See p. 90) It was

(1951, AM 5)

Voted, To accept the report of the Conference of Secretaries with approval and appreciation and to order it published in the forthcoming proceedings issue of the *Bulletin*.

The Chairman then introduced the topic, "The Humanist as an Aid to Learning." Speaking to this subject, the Executive Director stated that the question of communication of scholarship had been highlighted recently in connection with the problem of the utilization of manpower. Referring to the statement issued by the Board of Directors after its meeting of July 10-11, 1950, on the "popularization of the humanities," he outlined the various channels of communication available to humanists and raised the question of how these channels could be used more effectively. A discussion followed in which most, if not all, of the members of the Council spoke. Mr. White mentioned the difficulty of reaching a wide audience with the results of humanistic learning since many humanistic concepts are narrow or isolated and because the symbols used have different meanings for different individuals. Mr. Blegen stressed the importance of simple, clear writing which, in his opinion, was altogether too rare among professional humanists. Mr. Knopf, speaking from his experience as a publisher, underscored Mr. Blegen's remarks concerning the inability of the average humanist to express himself well enough to reach the general public.

Mr. Houghton turned the discussion from the means of communication to the substance to be communicated. He stated that scientific research had

done much to solve the material problems of man. There was, therefore, little difficulty in popularizing the results of scientific research. Humanists would be successful in bringing the results of their research before the public only when they were able to relate their work to the spiritual problems of man and to show that their efforts are instrumental in helping people solve these problems.

A number of participants in the discussion made suggestions as to ways in which the channels of communication referred to earlier could be used in bringing the humanities to a wider public. Mr. Bodde suggested the appointment of a committee representative of various disciplines and geographical areas to prepare materials for use in the lower schools where minds are easily influenced. Mr. Leavitt believed that academic institutions should give credit for good writing of general interest as well as the usual credit for research in making faculty promotions. This present emphasis on publication had done much to encourage the production of books and articles on narrow and isolated topics which had little appeal beyond the walls of a research library. Mr. Shryock spoke of the possibility of consultation with professional educators who have had wide experience in the communication of subject matter. Mr. Colegrove stressed the importance of press coverage of activities such as conferences and other special events within the field of the humanities. The Executive Director referred to the necessity of learning more about the methods being developed in adult education.

In reporting progress already being made in connection with the popularization of the humanities, Mr. Munro spoke of the increasing importance of the museum. He pointed out that the museum exhibit cuts across a number of disciplines and requires the combined talents of artists, writers and speakers. Mr. Hoebel described the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Utah as a concrete example of the use of the museum. He added that television could be used to extend the museum audience.

It was agreed to hold the next annual meeting on January 23 and 24, 1952, at a place to be determined by the Board of Directors.

At the close of the meeting, the Chairman suggested that he write on behalf of the Council letters of greeting to Waldo G. Leland, Donald Goodchild and Joe N. Bourne. This suggestion met with enthusiastic approval, and it was

(1951, AM 6)

Voted, That the Chairman, on behalf of the Council, write letters of greeting to Waldo G. Leland, Donald Goodchild and Joe N. Bourne.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

D. H. DAUGHERTY

Recorders

SHIRLEY M. DUNCAN

WILLIAM R. PARKER, *Secretary*

TREASURER'S REPORT (ABSTRACT)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1950

<i>Assets</i>		
Reserve Funds	\$ 6,806.97	
<i>Property Fund:</i>		
Executive Offices, Library and Office Equipment	4,258.31	
Special Funds	1,060,354.38	
Property of Conference of Secretaries	419.00	<u>\$1,071,838.66</u>
 <i>Liabilities</i>		
Fund Reserves	\$ 6,806.97	
<i>Property Fund:</i>		
Income invested in property	4,258.31	
<i>Special Funds:</i>		
Administration and General . . .	\$ 95,658.83	
Planning and Development . . .	26,781.00	
Assistance to Individual Scholars	244,054.26	
Specially Supported Projects . .	267,583.26	
Fiscal Agency on behalf of the Government	32,565.10	
Withheld Taxes	—38.07	
Property of Conference of Secretaries	<u>1,060,354.38</u>	
	419.00	<u>\$1,071,838.66</u>

Complete financial statements and the report of the auditors for the fiscal year are available for examination in the Executive Offices.

Memorials

ROBERT PIERPONT BLAKE

1886 - 1950

Robert Pierpont Blake was born in San Francisco, California, on November 1, 1886, and died in Boston, Mass., on May 9, 1950. He had joined the Society of Biblical Literature in 1948, and was active in "The International Project to Establish a New Critical Apparatus to the Greek New Testament" sponsored by the Society, being one of the original members of "The Temporary Planning Commission." After receiving his A.B. from the University of California in 1908, he studied at Harvard University, the University of Berlin (under Edward Meyer), and the University of St. Petersburg (under N. Y. Marr), receiving his Ph.D. degree at Harvard (after serving as instructor in the University of Pennsylvania in 1912-14) in 1916 and the degree of Magistrant from St. Petersburg in 1918. From 1918 to 1920 he taught at the Russian University at Tiflis in Georgia, and began his life work—a critical edition of the Georgian Bible, the latest part of which (the Old Testament Prophets, with Latin translation) was completed just before his death. At Tiflis he married Nadezhda Nikolaevna Kryzhanovskaya, who survives him with their son Igor Robert (born in 1928). He taught at Harvard University from 1920, and was Director of its Library in 1928-37. Familiar with a dozen languages, Blake was immensely learned in the fields of the classics, Byzantine history, Biblical textual criticism, and the literatures of Armenia and Georgia. He photographed Greek manuscripts at Athos (1921) and participated in archaeological expeditions at Serabit, Samaria, and Van. Besides some studies on the Georgian Bible, he has edited the Georgian text of Matthew, Mark, John, IV Esdras, and the Prophets (all with Latin translation). Blake was delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies from the Mediaeval Academy of America (1929-38), a member of the ACLS Executive Committee (1932-33) and its Chairman (1935-37). He was a member of the Committee on Near Eastern Studies (1938-47), a member of the Committee on Byzantine Studies (1931-35), and a member of the Committee on a Catalogue of Foreign Manuscripts in American Libraries (1929-37). He also served on the ACLS Advisory Board (1942). He was a great scholar and a real gentleman.

ROBERT H. PFEIFFER

EDWARD CAPPS

1866 - 1950

Edward Capps was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, on December 21, 1866, and died in Princeton, New Jersey, on August 21, 1950. He was graduated in 1887 from Illinois College and subsequently studied at Yale, at Athens, Greece, and at Halle and Munich in Germany. He taught Latin and Greek at his Alma Mater, at Yale, and at The University of Chicago, before he left Chicago in 1907 to join the Faculty of Princeton University.

Capps was a member of the Princeton Faculty from 1907 to 1936, the year of his retirement. Always active in academic affairs, he participated vigorously in faculty discussion. He was not by temperament given to compromise, though after long debate he did not at the end harbor resentment. His physical and intellectual energy was enormous. It was not unusual for Capps to spend eighteen hours a day at his desk, and during the hot Princeton summer when he was editing the plays of Menander, this was almost regular procedure. In the course of a long life Capps performed many services and received many academic awards. The University of Oxford granted to him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on June 15, 1946. He was hailed by the Public Orator as "a welcome guest whose threefold genius demands our threefold praise as scholar, archaeologist, and man of affairs." And he gave the Oxford judgment on the published volume of Menander, by citing the "Menandri fabulas quattuor, quarum fragmenta, 'ut tesserulas omnes,' tam lepide composuit."

Capps was delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies from the American Philosophical Society from 1937 to 1944 and served as a member of the Committee on Japanese Studies from 1930 to 1935.

Capps had been appointed Red Cross Commissioner to Greece in 1918 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Having discharged the duties of this office, he was appointed in 1920 by President Wilson as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro. He was decorated with the Golden Cross as Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer by King Alexander of Greece in 1919 and was made Commander in the Order of the Phoenix by King George II. He was for many years chairman of the Board of Trustees of Athens College and chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. He was influential in obtaining the gift of the Gennadius Library to the American School, and with the help of Abraham Flexner persuaded Mr. Rockefeller to finance the excavations of the Athenian Agora. He organized in this country the American Friends of Greece and was for many years chairman of their Board.

When Capps retired from the University, he was made Visiting Professor

at the Institute for Advanced Study, a position which he held until 1941. He continued to live in Princeton and to teach and read his favorite Greek authors with advanced students who met at his home on Mercer Street. He was profoundly interested in making classical literature available both in the original and in English translation to laymen as well as to professionals. When James Loeb founded the now famous collection of Greek and Latin texts with English translation which bears the name of The Loeb Classical Library, Capps was chosen as American editor. He worked diligently in maintaining the high standard of these volumes and in expanding their range as long as he lived and was still active with unimpaired vigor of mind on the latest volumes of the series at the time of his death.

BENJAMIN D. MERITT

JOHN FEE EMBREE

1908 - 1950

John Fee Embree, a member of the American Council of Learned Societies-Social Science Research Council Joint Committee on Southern Asia since its establishment in 1949, was killed, together with his only daughter, on December 22, 1950, when struck by a recklessly driven automobile in the streets of Hamden, Connecticut. In a symposium published a few months before his death, he had written: "In our own society we kill tens of thousands of people every year in traffic accidents. That does not mean that we do not care for human life, but it does mean that, taken collectively, we prefer an industrial life which includes the automobile at the expense of those deaths."

At the time of his death, John Embree was Director of Southeast Asia Studies and Research Associate in Anthropology in Yale University where he had also been Associate Professor of Sociology. He ranked among the most distinguished Southeast Asian scholars in this country, had made major contributions to the study of modern Japanese cultures, and was an active leader in the application of anthropology in administration.

He was born in New Haven in 1908, the son of Edwin Rogers and Kate Scott Embree. In specializing in anthropology, he followed the interests of his late father who had worked in the field of race relations and had served for many years as president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. John Embree received his training in anthropology at the Universities of Hawaii, Toronto and Chicago, receiving his doctorate from the last in 1937, following a period of field work in Japan in collaboration with his wife, Ella Lury Embree. The results of this pioneering investigation among the rural Japanese were published in 1939 under the title, *Suye Mura, A Japanese Village*, and in a number of later articles. His monograph on Japanese in Hawaii, based on field

work there in 1937-38, was published in 1941, and two years later his excellent but brief study, *The Japanese*, was issued by the Smithsonian Institution. This was later expanded into his major general work on Japan, *The Japanese Nation*.

He began his teaching career at the University of Hawaii in 1937 and went to the University of Toronto in 1941. With the outbreak of the war, however, he was called to the War Relocation Authority to work on problems associated with the removal of Japanese Americans from the West Coast. During and after the war he also did special assignments for a number of other government agencies, including the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of War Information, and the War and Navy Departments. From 1943 to 1945 he served as visiting Associate Professor of Anthropology at The University of Chicago, teaching at the Civil Affairs Training School for Japan. At the end of the war he undertook intensive field research in Micronesia, his work centering on the problems of adjustment faced by the island peoples.

After the war his interests turned to Southeast Asia where he served during 1947 and 1948 as Cultural Affairs Officer for the U. S. Department of State in Bangkok and Saigon. It was after this experience that he joined the Southeast Asia Studies program at Yale, becoming Director in 1950. During the same year he also served as consultant for the Economic Cooperation Administration and for UNESCO in Paris. His last major publication, the result of several years of intensive work in collaboration with L. O. Dotson, was a monumental *Bibliography of the Peoples and Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia* which appeared in 1950.

In his energy and fine perceptions, in his understanding of human relations, and in his specialized knowledge of Japan and Southeast Asia, John Embree combined unique qualities. His early death is an irreparable loss to Far Eastern studies and to anthropology.

LAURISTON SHARP

RAYMOND KENNEDY

1906 - 1950

Raymond Kennedy met his death on April 27, 1950, near Bandoeng, Java, towards the end of a year's field investigation of acculturation in Indonesia. He and Robert Doyle of *Life* were driving in a jeep on a main highway when they were ambushed and murdered by persons unknown.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Holyoke, Mass., on December 11, 1906, and was educated at Yale College, where he received his B.A. degree in 1928. He taught at the Brent School in Baguio, Philippine Islands, during 1928-29,

and worked in Sumatra and Java from 1929 to 1932 as field representative of General Motors. He returned to Yale in 1932 and received his Ph.D. in sociology in 1935. Appointed as Instructor of Sociology at Yale in 1935, he advanced rapidly through the academic ranks to the full professorship which he held at his death.

During World War II he served the Government in a number of capacities, especially as a regular consultant to the State Department and the Office of Strategic Services on matters concerned with Southeast Asia. He was active in sociological, anthropological, and other professional societies, being, for example, a Director of the Far Eastern Association. He contributed extensively to scholarly reviews and symposia. His major publications include *The Ageless Indies* (1942), *Islands and Peoples of the Indies* (1943), and *Bibliography of the Indonesian Peoples and Cultures* (1945). His professional colleagues recognized him as without doubt the leading authority on Indonesia in the United States and as one of the foremost scholars in the world on that island area.

His *magnum opus* was an encyclopedic work in several volumes on the peoples and cultures of Indonesia. Its first draft was prepared as his doctoral dissertation in 1935. It was expanded by research in the libraries and museums of the Netherlands in the summers of 1936 and 1937. Though many of his colleagues believed that the work should be published immediately, Mr. Kennedy insisted that it needed to be rounded out by first-hand field work, and this he was engaged in doing, along with a series of special acculturation studies, at the time of his death. Unfortunately, the manuscript, annotated with his library researches since 1935 and with his corrections and addenda from the field, accompanied him on his last jeep ride and is apparently irretrievably lost. The science of man has rarely suffered so tragic a set-back. Though his colleagues and students will shortly publish his original dissertation as a memorial, and though this will constitute a major contribution to our organized knowledge of the area, it will fall lamentably short of what the author had not only planned but actually achieved.

GEORGE PETER MURDOCK

ROBERT KILBURN ROOT

1877 - 1950

The death, on November 20, 1950, of Robert Kilburn Root, Dean Emeritus of the Princeton Faculty, has saddened those who knew him as teacher, university administrator, or fellow-scholar.

Dean Root was born in Brooklyn on April 7, 1877. His undergraduate

and graduate studies were pursued at Yale from which he received his Ph.D. in 1902. He remained at Yale as an instructor in English until Woodrow Wilson, then engaged in recruiting his remarkable group of fifty preceptors, called him to Princeton in 1905. Thus, as a young scholar, he was able to play an important part in establishing Princeton's preceptorial system as well as in aiding the development of the Graduate School which only recently had been formally organized by Dean West. Promoted to a full professorship in 1916, Mr. Root was made chairman of his department in 1927. In 1933 he succeeded George MacLean Harper as Woodrow Wilson Professor of Literature. From 1933 until the time of his retirement in 1946, he was Dean of the Faculty.

As a scholar Dean Root will be chiefly remembered as a Chaucerian and a specialist in English literature of the eighteenth century. Yet he taught other subjects with great success at Princeton—notably the History of the English Language and Shakespeare. (His Yale dissertation was entitled *Classical Mythology in Shakespeare*.) He made lecturing a fine art.

Dean Root's *Poetry of Chaucer* (1906) was a pioneering work in the elucidation of Chaucer's genius. The many years which he devoted to the study of the *Troilus* bore fruit in his *Manuscripts of Chaucer's Troilus* (1914), *The Textual Tradition of Chaucer's Troilus* (1916), and *The Book of Troilus and Criseyde* (1926), a model edition of a difficult text. His studies in eighteenth century literature culminated in his edition of *Pope's Dunciad Variorum* (1929) and *The Poetical Career of Alexander Pope* (1938).

Dean Root's eminence as a scholar was widely recognized. Yale awarded him a Litt.D. in 1937. Brown conferred the LL.D. upon him in 1940. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1926 he was elected to the first group of Fellows of the Mediaeval Academy of America, in which he later served as a First Vice-President and as a member of the Advisory Board of *Speculum*. In the Modern Language Association he aided the work of the Committee of Award for the Monograph Series and the Committee on Photographic Reproductions. For the American Council of Learned Societies he assisted in the organization of the work of the Committee on Grants in Aid of Research, serving as Chairman between 1928 and 1932.

Dean Root was governed through his life by reason and common sense. His devotion to these principles was evident in his personal relationships and in his career as a scholar and teacher. His judgments of books and of ideas were clear. In his dealings with men he took account of human frailties, as a man of reason should, but no man was readier to commend whatever was worthy of praise.

Committee Reports

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Chairman, Tremaine McDowell, University of Minnesota
Secretary, Henry Nash Smith, University of Minnesota

Arthur Bestor, Jr., University of Illinois; A. Irving Hallowell, University of Pennsylvania; Edmund S. Morgan, Brown University; Kimball Young, Northwestern University; D. H. Daugherty, ACLS staff liaison

Thirteen universities, three foundations, two libraries and an art institute were represented in a Conference on "Religion in American Life" conducted by the Committee at The Newberry Library, Chicago, April 23-24. As with the Committee's Conference on "Urbanism" held in Princeton in the spring of 1948, the present Conference was inter-disciplinary in its membership and topical organization. Each of the Conferences was called in large part to permit experts from the several fields of the humanities and social sciences to explain and exemplify to each other the approaches, problems and directions of their own disciplines in relation to both instruction and research in American civilization, and the topic of each of the Conferences was chosen because it had commanded attention in a variety of quarters. In Chicago, twelve papers by scholars were distributed in advance as a basis for the discussions which were not infrequently heated. As the Conference attracted attention outside its constituency, the papers, mimeographed, were also given limited distribution after the Conference and their publication is being considered. The authors of the papers and the disciplines from which they wrote were: Charles S. Braden, Northwestern University (Religion); Ralph H. Gabriel, Yale University (American History); John Gillin, University of North Carolina (Anthropology); Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University (Literary History); Frank H. Knight, The University of Chicago (Economics); Rexford Newcomb, University of Illinois (Architecture); Laurence Schmeckebier, Cleveland Institute of Art (Art); Mulford Q. Sibley, University of Minnesota (Political Science); James Ward Smith, Princeton University (Philosophy); Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina (Sociology) [unable to attend Conference]; Edward N. Waters, The Library of Congress (Music); Kimball Young, Northwestern University (Social Psychology).

Others who attended were: Arthur Bestor, Jr., University of Illinois; Paul J. Braisted, The Hazen Foundation; William Charvat, The Ohio State University; Edward F. D'Arms, The Rockefeller Foundation; D. H. Daugherty,

ACLS staff; John Gardner, The Carnegie Corporation; Scott Goldthwaite, The University of Chicago; Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Leon Howard, Northwestern University; Carl H. Kraeling, The University of Chicago; Tremaine McDowell, University of Minnesota; Richard P. McKeon, The University of Chicago; Charles E. Odegaard, ACLS staff; Stanley Pargellis, The Newberry Library; Mary Edith Runyan, Columbia University; Richard H. Shryock, The Johns Hopkins University; D. B. Stout, State University of Iowa; W. W. Sweet, Southern Methodist University.

During the year the Committee issued two statements of policy. The first of these was addressed to the ACLS Board of Directors and urged that all appropriate means be used to bring the results of scholarship on American civilization to as large an audience as possible. The Board in turn prepared a similar but much fuller statement of its own which was incorporated in an article, "Research is *Not* Enough," and published in the *ACLS Newsletter* (December 1950). The second statement expressed the Committee's philosophy of American studies. It was the result of a two-day meeting held in October 1949 where several guests joined in a discussion of problems in instruction in American studies and the objectives of American studies. This statement was published in the *Newsletter* (June 1950) as "A Committee's Review of American Studies" and also in the *American Quarterly* (Fall 1950) as "American Studies."

The Committee has continued its interests in American studies conducted in foreign institutions by obtaining through the cooperation of the Department of State pertinent reports prepared by American diplomatic and consular officials in various parts of the world. These were studied by the Committee when it met November 15-16, and an effort will be made to improve means of communication between American scholars and those abroad.

Leo Marx, University of Minnesota, was engaged during the summer to prepare for the Committee a list of basic readings for American studies. This assignment had two objectives: (1) to obtain an inter-disciplinary bibliography of works essential as library holdings in any institution conducting a program in American studies, and (2) to discover important titles which are out of print or difficult of access. A preliminary list was completed and distributed for criticism to a large number of scholars; it is now undergoing final revision looking towards publication.

The success of its two major conferences has prompted the Committee to plan a third which, if funds are available, will be held during 1951. The third conference will be designed to give some answers to these questions:

1. What were the changes in the systems of belief in the United States during the period between the First and Second World Wars?
 2. What were the factors that contributed to these changes?
- Participants will be asked to examine the present findings of their disci-

plines, to analyze the postulates and hypotheses by which those findings were arrived at, and to discover if possible types of information and interpretation which are wanting which might be provided by additional reflection and research.

TREMAINE McDOWELL
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON FAR EASTERN STUDIES

Chairman, Laurence C. S. Sickman, William Rockhill
Nelson Gallery of Art
Secretary, John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

Delmer M. Brown, University of California at Berkeley; Wing-tsit Chan, Dartmouth College; Mortimer Graves, ACLS staff liaison

The Committee on Far Eastern Studies was reorganized in the middle of the year into a smaller group of only five members. This reorganized Committee as yet has had no formal meeting, but the Chairman and the Secretary have been in close consultation with the Executive Offices with respect both to the preparation of a meeting at an early date and the continuation of the enterprises under way at the time of the dissolution of the earlier committee. The present status of these follows:

List of Published Translations from Chinese into English, French, and German. The section on "Literature"—6,549 entries—is completed in final manuscript and is ready for publication, which will be undertaken immediately. The section on "History" is rapidly approaching this state.

Morse Series on Chinese and Related Civilizations. The sixth title in this series, Alexander Soper's translation of *T'u Hua Chin Wén Chih*, by Kuo Jo-hsu, is now in press; its appearance is expected early in 1951.

Korean Summer Program of the University of California. The Committee has cooperated with the University of California in the planning of a Program on Korea on the Berkeley campus in the summer of 1951; but, as this report is written, funds for the enterprise are not yet fully in hand.

Volume III, translation of *Ch'ien Han Shu*, by H. H. Dubs. Chapters XI and XII are in final page proof, and the rest of the volume (Chapter XCIX, Wang Mang) has been read in galley proofs and is now going into pages. Decision has not yet been reached as to publication of chapters eleven and twelve as a first part, pending solution of the problem of the Chinese characters for the second part.

MORTIMER GRAVES
Staff liaison

COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS

Chairman, Horace L. Friess, Columbia University*Secretary*, Clarence H. Hamilton, Oberlin College

E. C. Colwell, The University of Chicago; Arthur Jeffery, Columbia University; Arthur Nock, Harvard University; D. H. Daugherty, ACLS staff liaison

Professor Wing-tsit Chan of Dartmouth College gave his series of lectures in full on "Religious Trends in Revolutionary China" as The Haskell Lectures at The University of Chicago, July 17-21, 1950. In preceding months the lectures also had been heard in part at Smith, Cornell, Oberlin, Columbia and at the Friends' International Student House in Washington, D. C. The manuscript of the lectures is now going to the Columbia University Press and will presumably appear in book form during 1951. Much fresh material, hitherto unknown to Western students, on religious developments in China during the past half-century of profound change is offered in these lectures.

The Committee may be able to obtain as its next lecturer, Professor Louis Massignon, of the Collège de France. If arrangements to that end are completed, Professor Massignon will be asked to lecture on Islamic Mysticism, probably in late 1951 and early 1952.

With the aid of a much appreciated subsidy from The Hazen Foundation the Committee will also be able in 1951 to launch the publication of the series of readers and manuals on the world's religions, which the Committee's Editorial Board has been planning and organizing in recent years. The chairman of this Editorial Board is Herbert W. Schneider, and the series will be published by The Liberal Arts Press in moderately priced volumes of approximately two hundred pages each, intended for the general reader and the college student rather than for the specialist. Yet each volume will be edited by a specialist. The first to be published will be a reader in *Buddhism*, edited by Clarence H. Hamilton. This will be followed by readers in *Hellenistic Religions* and in *Roman Religion*, edited by Frederick C. Grant; and by one in *Islam*, edited by Arthur Jeffery.

On invitation from the International Association for the Study of History on Religions, and upon the recommendation of our Committee on the History of Religions, the ACLS has named Arthur D. Nock and Herbert W. Schneider to act as correspondents with the International Association. Both these scholars had attended the Congress on the History of Religions at Amsterdam in September 1950, and reported among other matters that interest was expressed there in the possibility of launching an International Journal of the History of Religions.

HORACE L. FRIESS*Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON THE HUMANISTIC ASPECTS OF SCIENCE

Chairman, Harcourt Brown, Brown University
Secretary, Henry Guerlac, Cornell University

Karl Deutsch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; David Hawkins, University of Colorado; Robert K. Merton, Columbia University; Richard H. Shryock, The Johns Hopkins University

The Committee was appointed in the summer of 1950 as a consequence of the recommendations of the exploratory Conference on the Relations Between Science and the Humanities held the previous February. The Committee presently consists of individuals who are not practicing or professional scientists but who have been interested in scientific investigation as a human and social phenomenon and who, working from humane studies, are concerned with developing a better understanding of the rôle and functioning of science in human history. This would appear to be an appropriate place to begin an ACLS-sponsored attempt to clarify the relationships between science and the humanities.

Since the Committee was confronted with a serious problem in defining its specific area of interest, members engaged in an exchange of memoranda before the first meeting, November 17-18, 1950, in which the Committee undertook to determine the main outlines of a select, critical bibliography, the various sections of which have been assigned to individual members for tentative planning. It is expected that the Committee will consult with other scholars when the outline of the bibliography has reached a more definite state. The bibliography will analyze the types of relationships which exist, indicate significant types of research and study which already exist and areas for new exploration. It should serve as a bridge to establish contact between existing bodies of knowledge and as a stimulus for further study of the rôle of science in modern life.

CHARLES E. ODEGAARD

COMMITTEE ON THE HUMANITIES IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS

Chairman, Cornelius Krusé, Wesleyan University

Eugene Anderson, University of Nebraska; Taylor Starck, Harvard University; D. H. Daugherty, ACLS staff liaison

Although the Committee did not meet during the year, it continued in the capacity for which it was appointed: to serve as an advisory group for the humanities to the Commission on the Occupied Areas of the American Council on Education. The Committee was represented at meetings and conferences of the Commission, including the Second National Conference

on the Occupied Countries, held in Washington, November 30-December 1, and devoted to "Voluntary Participation in Relations with the Occupied Areas."

When the Committee was organized in July 1949, its members were chosen in relation to the Commission's program in Germany and Austria. It was understood that when the need arose the ACLS would provide advisers for activities related to Japan and the Ryukyus; and, consequently, in 1950, a representative of the Commission attended a meeting of the ACLS Committee on Far Eastern Studies.

Last year's report for the Committee recorded that, at the request of the ACLS and the Commission, the Educational and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS had employed Eugene N. Anderson, during the summer of 1949, to study the state of the humanities in Germany and Austria. Mr. Anderson was permitted to prepare a special report for the Committee, of which he is a member. After it had been discussed and approved by the Committee, the report was published by the ACLS in the fall of this year as *The Humanities in the German and Austrian Universities*. It has been favorably received, as is evidenced by the fact that the Department of State has announced its intention not only to purchase copies for foreign distribution but also to prepare a German translation to insure its wide reading in Europe.

As the Commission on the Occupied Areas, unhappily, will cease to be an operating agency in February 1951, the responsibilities of the Committee likewise will end.

D. H. DAUGHERTY
Staff liaison

COMMITTEE ON THE LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Chairman, J Milton Cowan, Cornell University
Secretary, Norman A. McQuown, The University of Chicago

Stephen Freeman, Middlebury College; Martin Joos, University of Wisconsin; Albert H. Marckwardt, University of Michigan; Henry Lee Smith, Jr., U. S. Department of State; Mortimer Graves, ACLS staff liaison

The Committee, with three new members, has continued to serve according to the understanding of its function as set forth in *Bulletin* 43. The international crisis, which appears to be accompanied by a quickened interest in foreign languages, has increased the sales of texts and records in the Spoken Language Series, bringing a corresponding increase in the funds at the disposition of the Committee. Government agencies have made a considerable

claim on the time of the Committee and operationally most of its activities have had to do with government-sponsored projects. However, the Committee continues its planning activities on a broad scale and has enjoyed considerable success in shaping policy with regard to expenditure of public funds for language implementation.

Fellowships and Scholarships

The Committee acted in conjunction with Mr. Goodchild in awarding fellowships and scholarships of a specifically linguistic nature.

(1) The fellowship of William Welmers for work in Africa on analysis of native languages was continued during the first half of the year. Mr. Welmers has returned to the States and currently is employed on the project for the Department of State mentioned below.

(2) The Committee allotted \$2500 to the Linguistic Institute at the University of Michigan. From this, small grants were made for six post-doctoral fellowships and five scholarships.

(3) A modest grant was made to Raven I. McDavid, Jr. for preparation of a report on the Linguistic Atlas to be used as a basis for seeking funds to carry the Atlas to completion.

(4) An award was made to David Olmsted for field work on the Navaho Reservation.

Publications

(1) *Speaking and Writing Spanish*, by F. B. Agard and Angela Paratore, was set in type and is due to appear in educational and general public editions published by Henry Holt and Company early in 1951.

(2) The Committee handled reprint editions of *Spoken Norwegian*, *Spoken Turkish*, *Spoken German*, and *Spoken Korean* for the United States Armed Forces Institute.

Special Projects

The Department of State requested the Council to prepare suitable materials for the teaching of English to peoples whose native languages are Korean, Burmese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Turkish and Persian. The Committee had already obtained an advance on a publishing contract from Henry Holt and Company for preparation of a similar course for those whose native language is Spanish. These courses are to follow a pattern similar to that used in the Spoken Language Series. The Committee has made arrangements for the initial stages of this work to be done at Cornell University where Messrs. Welmers and McDavid are working with C. F. Hockett on the English analysis and corpus to be included in the various courses. F. B. Agard and Angela Paratore are primarily responsible for the Spanish, Fred Lukoff for

the Korean and Norman A. McQuown for the Turkish courses. These linguists are working closely with the linguists of the Foreign Service Institute and the Division of Libraries and Institutes of the Department of State. The Committee intends to use these projects not only for the training and development of young personnel, but also for partial fulfillment of the needed linguistic implementation pointed out in the essay "A Neglected Facet of the National Security Problem" by Mortimer Graves.

The Committee endorsed an application by Hans Kurath to the Board of Directors requesting that funds be sought for completion of editorial work on the Linguistic Atlas.

J MILTON COWAN
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON MUSICOLOGY

Chairman, Charles Seeger, Pan American Union
Secretary, Edward N. Waters, The Library of Congress

Jacques Barzun, Columbia University; Manfred Bukofzer, University of California at Berkeley; Carroll C. Pratt, Princeton University; D. H. Daugherty, ACLS staff liaison

The Committee, representing, with three new members, a wider diversity of interests than customary, met at the Executive Offices, December 1-2, 1950. Prime emphasis was given to the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors relative to the importance of intensifying and broadening the range of activities of the Council and of bringing to bear more effectively on issues in the lives of living men the knowledge and insight of scholarship.

The two large projects of the Committee of 1948-50—the Five-Year Plan for development of musicology and the Plan for the Encyclopedia of Music—were reviewed in the light of this resolution and of its undeniable relevance to the darkening world situation. The values of both projects were reaffirmed and the possibilities of their realization re-examined. A number of smaller projects, some old and some new, were reported upon and discussed.

Prospects of progress in whatever direction seemed invariably to devolve upon the answer to one and the same question: how are we to make more intelligible to more people the nature and the value of musicology? And this is, of course, the particularization of the question to which, the Council has resolved, answer must be given with respect to the humanities in general.

Since its establishment in 1929, the interest of the Committee has always centered in the improvement of the inner organization of the study. Such interest must, of course, be a continuing concern of any discipline. But in this case it could not remain an exclusive one. During the 1930's, in response

to general ACLS policy, problems of education loomed increasingly larger and early in the 1940's, emphasis was increasingly laid upon the relationship of the study to the conduct of the art of music. During the last few years, the rôle of the two in culture in general and in international relations in particular has become a factor of greater weight.

Granted that these four aspects of the problem are interdependent and form in reality one complex, recognition that neglect of any one may imperil progress in any or all the others constitutes a heartening advance.

The Committee resolved, therefore, to recommend to the Council two projects for execution during the year 1951:

I. To hold "A Conference on Music in American Civilization," patterned upon the model of the two successful Conferences organized by the Committee on American Civilization and enlisting the cooperation of that Committee. The Conference would be held in Washington, preferably at The Library of Congress, and would occupy two days, with morning and afternoon sessions on each day.

II. Preparation of a booklet, "A Program for Musicology in the United States," already requested by the Executive Director, to be patterned upon the Report of the Committee on Near Eastern Studies (ACLS 1949) and to interpret the Five-Year Plan, possibly embodying useful materials provided by the Conference. The booklet would be prepared by a subcommittee.

CHARLES SEEGER
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON NEAR EASTERN STUDIES

Chairman, T. Cuyler Young, Princeton University
Secretary, Harold W. Glidden, U. S. Department of State

J. Kingsley Birge, Hartford Seminary Foundation; Carl Kraeling, The University of Chicago; Wilfred Cantwell Smith, McGill University; Mortimer Graves, ACLS staff liaison

With the completion and publication in 1949 by the then existent Committee on Near Eastern Studies of its "Program for the Development of Near Eastern Studies in the USA" it was felt that, the process now having moved from planning towards operations, a smaller committee than the sixteen which had created the Program was in order. The Committee consequently was reorganized in June 1950 as a group of only five members chosen with a view to implementing the recommendations of the earlier group rather than only with respect to continuation of the planning function.

Meanwhile, the Program itself had met with considerable public enthusi-

asm and not a little critical comment which will be very valuable as it is translated into operations.

Unfortunately, the new Committee was unable to meet formally until December 30, 1950 when it held its first full meeting in Princeton, New Jersey. Previously, however, the Chairman and most of the members had been in close consultation with the Executive Offices, and had thus prepared for an effective meeting of the Committee. This it turned out to be, though as this report is written, the formal proceedings of the meeting have not yet been completed. Progress, however, can be reported in implementing some of the minor recommendations of the earlier committee, in further discussion of the major ones, and towards completion of enterprises left over from the earlier committee's activities, viz:

1. *Summer Study Aids for Near Eastern Studies in 1950.* During the summer of 1950 there were held two special summer institutes on the Near East, one at Harvard University and one at the University of Michigan. There was also a special session on Near Eastern art at the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University and some special work in Near Eastern history at the University of Kansas City and Columbia University. Rather later in the academic year than is desirable for the best results in such a program, the Committee was assured of funds for the provision of study-aids to participants in these specialized sessions. Consequently, it was able to offer financial assistance to twenty-six college and university teachers, advanced graduate students, and museum and fine-arts staff personnel who wished to extend their humanistic competences with respect to the Near East by attendance at these sessions. In spite of the short time for operations, about a hundred applications were considered and awards made to the following persons: Harvard University: Norfleet L. Brown, George H. Coston, William Kemp Ivie, Charles W. MacSherry, William A. McCall, Mary M. McLaughlin, Harold Nelson, Eugene Pantzer, Helen Rivlin, Mrs. Ruth Quinlan Sun; University of Michigan: Gultekin Aga-Oglu, Milton Feder, Thaddeus F. X. Higgins, Myron L. Kennedy, Lores LeVita, James H. McRandle, Herbert H. Paper, William Toth, Carter Zeleznik; Columbia University: Carl Dauterman; University of Kansas City: Richard S. Eckaus; New York University: Mrs. Barbara Ames, Walton James Lord, Carl F. Riter, Jane M. Tilley, Siegbert Weinberger.

All of these have since submitted detailed reports of their attendance and critical comments on the summer sessions. These materials prove that the operation was a complete success and lay the basis for an even better program of summer assistance in later years.

2. *The Near Eastern Translation Program.* During the year the Program has moved from the preliminary steps of discovering the most significant

modern works, evaluating them for possible American interest, and testing translators to the stage of securing translations of the selected works. Discovery of appropriate titles is, in itself, a first formidable task; only in Turkey is there produced anything like an annual national current bibliography. A large element of chance, therefore, enters into the initial direction of attention to any title. Somewhat more than a hundred titles of Arabic books pertinent to the Program have been called to the attention of the Committee; of these about forty have been carefully read and examined and twenty-two selected for inclusion in the first group to be translated. The figures for Turkish titles are somewhat smaller, but eight or nine titles now seem assured of translation within the near future. There has not been so much progress on Persian, a reflection of the difficulty of discovering and acquiring the books and of finding American scholars equipped to evaluate them for the purposes of the Program. This process is still continuing for works in all the three languages and there is every prospect that it can be accelerated during the coming year.

As a result of these activities, on January 1, 1951 arrangements had been made for the translation into English of the following works, all books produced in Egypt, Lebanon or Syria during the past fifteen years and selected as likely to present to American readers some of the best thought of those societies:

ARABIC

1. 'Abd al-Rahman al-Azzam, *Al-Risalah al-Khalida* "The Eternal Message" (Islam)
2. Merrit Butrus Ghali, *Siyasat al-Ghad* "A Policy for the Future"
3. Muhammad Kurd 'Ali, *Al-Mudhakkarat* "Memoirs"
4. Subhi Mahmasani, *Falsafat al-Tashri' fi-l-Islam* "The Philosophy of Jurisprudence in Islam"
5. Sayyid Qutb, *Al-Adalah al-Ijtima'iyah fi-l-Islam* "Social Justice in Islam"
6. Muhammad Taimur, *Nida' al-Mujhul* "The Call of the Unknown" (A Novel)
7. Costi Zurayk, *Ma'ana al-Nakbah* "The Meaning of the Tragedy" (Palestine)
8. Uthman Amin, *Muhammad Abdu* (The Great Egyptian Reformer, 1849-1905)
9. Abbas 'Aqqad, *Sa'ad Zaghlul* (Egyptian Political Leader, 1860-1927)
10. Ahmad Amin, *Faid al-Khatir* "Stream of Thought" (Essays)

TURKISH

11. Ahmet Hamdi Tanpinar, *Ondokuzuncu Asrin Türk Edebiyatı Tarihi* "A History of Nineteenth Century Turkish Literature"

12. Refik Halit, *Üç Resit, Üç Hayat*
13. Ahmet Agaoglu, *Serbest Fırka Hatırları* "Recollections of the Freedom Party"
14. Mehmet Makal, *Bizim Köy* "Our Village" (Turkish Best Seller)

One element in the operation of the Program is the testing of possible translators. This is accomplished by the assignment of a periodical article to such a translator for an exercise. About thirty such assignments have been made and completed; of these, eight have been edited and now await publication. It is hoped that they can be soon made available to the public in some way. Their titles follow:

- Muhammad Zaki 'Ali Bey "Judicial Relations among Arab Countries" published in *Al-Qanun wa-l-Iqtisad*, 1944, translated by Farhat Ziadeh, 3,200 words.
- Sadiq Ibrahim Arjun, "The Message of al-Azhar" published in *Al-Alam al-'Arabi*, 1947, translated by Kamil T. Said, 4,500 words.
- Lahd Khatir, "The Family in Lebanon in the Light of Colloquial Sayings," published in *Al-Mashriq*, 1948, translated by Eli Shouby, 6,300 words.
- Subhi Mahmasani, "Justice and Public Opinion," published in *Al-Abhath*, 1948, translated by Zuhair Jwaideh, 5,200 words.
- Jamil Saliba, "Our Approach to Philosophy," published in *Majallat al-Mafma al-Ilmi al-'Arabi*, 1949, translated by Edmund Abdelnoor, 3,500 words.
- Mustafa al-Siba'i, "The Question of Making Islam the State Religion in the New Syrian Constitution," published in *Al-Samir*, 1949, translated by R. Bayley Winder, 4,600 words.
- 'Abd al-Hamid Yunis, "Public Culture and the Organization of the Means of Its Supervision," published in *Al-Muqtataf*, 1948, translated by Khalil Tótah, 5,500 words.
- Ahmad Zaki, "Obstacles in the Way of Arab Progress," published in *Al-Thagafah*, 1948, translated by Fayez Sayegh, 5,200 words.

Up until the end of 1950 it has been impossible, on account of lack of staff, to organize some way of dealing with the numerous scholars abroad who would like to participate in this Program. In December, however, a communication was addressed to a large number of such scholars suggesting ways in which their participation could be consummated. The few replies that have been received as this report is written, indicate a very high willingness to cooperate, and, it is hoped that by the time for the next report, foreign cooperation will be an important feature of it.

3. Basic Bibliography of Works in West European Languages for Near

Eastern Studies. During the past two years about thirty scholars have participated in the compilation of this selected and annotated list, designed to serve both as an elementary bibliography on the subject and an accessions guide for college and university libraries wishing to strengthen and balance their fundamental materials for study of the Near Eastern civilizations. The work has been under the editorial direction of Richard Ettinghausen of the Freer Gallery in Washington and, under his guidance, has been brought to virtual completion. On his departure for a year in the Near East, Dorothy Stehle of The Library of Congress, has assumed the task of bringing the list to the point of publication; there is every prospect that it will be completed in the early months of 1951. The Library of Congress has made a generous contribution to the enterprise in the form of catalogue cards for every title on the list and in its own collections.

MORTIMER GRAVES
Staff liaison

COMMITTEE ON NEGRO STUDIES

Chairman, Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University
Secretary, D. H. Daugherty, ACLS staff liaison

Sterling Brown, Howard University; Paul Lewinson, The National Archives; Armistead S. Pride, Lincoln University; L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University; Eric Williams, U. S. Department of State; Donald Young, Russell Sage Foundation

The Committee met in March, reviewed its history and objectives, and recommended its own dissolution. This action was in no sense, however, an abandonment of the interests and aims which the Committee had pursued since it was formed in 1941. The action was prompted, rather, by the view that at least for the present and immediate future, its objectives would be better achieved, within the ACLS, by devices and agencies other than its own. The early mission of the Committee was to encourage the inter-disciplinary approach to the study of Negro culture; just now, however, there is need, without neglecting the inter-disciplinary perspective, to encourage the study of specific aspects of that culture. That is to say that "Negro studies," save perhaps for some enterprises of bibliography and documentation, offer too wide and too indefinite an area for the most effective committee operation. And the Committee has long been aware that, ideally, there may be no good reason to designate studies involving the Negro as "Negro studies." Ideally, Negro history is "history," Negro music is "music," and Negro art is "art." (There are no departments of Negro studies.) At the same time, the Committee was convinced that too frequently the historian has neglected

Negro history, the musicologist, Negro music. Nevertheless, the Committee was able to conclude that within the present structure of the ACLS its aims might be better attained through other and more specialized committees; for example, the Committee on American Civilization, the Committee on Musicology.

The Committee, therefore, made these recommendations: (1) that its own interests be absorbed by other ACLS committees; (2) that when specific needs arise which are not met by those committees, the need shall be met by the appointment of *ad hoc* committees or new standing committees; and (3) that by consultation, special conferences, or other devices, scholarship involving Negro materials shall from time to time be assessed to guard against its neglect. In discharging the Committee with the thanks of the ACLS, the Board of Directors emphasized that the concern of the ACLS with these matters would continue unabated. One project of the Committee will be continued for a time. Armistead S. Pride, Lincoln University, Missouri, will continue to arrange for additions to The Library of Congress collection of microfilm copies of Negro newspapers published before 1900, which was a major undertaking by the Committee.

D. H. DAUGHERTY
Secretary

PACIFIC COAST COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES

Chairman, William A. Nitze, 411 Lomond Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Secretary, Hugh G. Dick, University of California at Los Angeles

John W. Dodds, Stanford University; Robert Heilman, University of Washington; Eldon L. Johnson, University of Oregon; E. Wilson Lyon, Pomona College; J. E. Wallace Sterling, Stanford University (Robert Cleland, Henry E. Huntington Library, alternate); Archer Taylor, University of California at Berkeley; Lynn White, jr., Mills College

The Pacific Coast Committee for the Humanities (PCCH) is now in its fifth year of existence. Three meetings have been held during 1950. At the meeting of April 27th, Charles E. Odegaard (Executive Director, ACLS) and Lynn White, jr. (President, Mills College) were present as guests. At other times during the year various members of the PCCH were privileged to meet singly with Mr. Odegaard, Mr. Graves and Mr. Silver during their visits to the Pacific Coast on the Council's business. The result has been a closer liaison than hitherto had been possible through correspondence and intermittent personal contact.

During the year the PCCH has undertaken a critical review of its program, a canvass of other needed activities, and a plan for soliciting support

for its work from Far Western foundations. Steps to obtain such support now are being taken; hence it is not yet possible to declare the results.

The Pacific Spectator, now in its fourth year, has the continued financial support of 27 colleges and universities in the region. Its sales by subscription and otherwise hold firm at around 3,000 copies. The PCCH has appointed Franklin P. Walker (Mills College), well known for his books on Far Western literary history, to succeed the late Dixon Wecter on the Editorial Board. A search is being made for an Editor to succeed Miss Edith Mirrielees, who wishes to retire after 1951 in order to travel.

Under its program of grants in aid of research, the PCCH considered 15 applications, of which 8 were denied and 7 granted to the total of \$3,350. The successful candidates were drawn from 5 Western institutions, and the disciplines represented were as follows: English 4, History 2, Classics 1.

A formal conference on History and the Humanities was part of the PCCH program for 1950, but at the request of the participating institutions the conference has been deferred until the spring of 1951. Plans and the program have been intrusted to the following steering committee: Rex Arragon (Reed College), Chairman; Stull Holt (University of Washington); Robert Heilman and Eldon L. Johnson of the PCCH itself.

The PCCH has continued its visiting writers program for the Bay Region and the Southwest under the direction of Wallace Stegner (Stanford University). The Committee has established a parallel program for the Northwest, bringing a visitor (under the terms explained in last year's report) to Reed College and the Universities of Oregon and Washington. The Northwestern program had as its 1950 visitor William Carlos Williams, physician and distinguished American poet. The new program, like its predecessor, has aroused a most enthusiastic response.

HUGH G. DICK
Secretary

COMMITTEE ON RENAISSANCE STUDIES

Chairman, Louis B. Wright, Folger Shakespeare Library
Secretary, George B. Parks, Queens College

G. E. Bentley, Princeton University; Alfred Einstein, Smith College; W. K. Ferguson, New York University; Sanford V. Larkey, The Johns Hopkins University; Irving A. Leonard, University of Michigan; Hallett Smith, California Institute of Technology

During the preceding year, four members of the Renaissance Committee retired after several years of arduous and able service. They were W. G. Constable (Chairman), Otis H. Green, James Hutton and Paul O. Kristeller.

Because of the absence in Europe of the Secretary, George B. Parks, and the involvement of other members of the Committee in pressing duties, the Committee found it impossible to arrange a satisfactory date for a meeting in the fall.

Various undertakings fostered by the Committee have proceeded as well as could be expected in these troubled times. Mr. Parks has made useful contacts with Italian scholars. Don C. Allen, of The Johns Hopkins University, in England for the year, also has consulted scholars about Renaissance activities in which he is interested, notably the *Short Title Catalogue of Renaissance Latin Books (1500-1600)*, which he and Leicester Bradner have under way.

Regional conferences in which the Committee has shown an interest have been successful. A new Conference for the Central Eastern States was established formally at a meeting at Bryn Mawr on April 29. The New England Conference held a successful meeting at Mount Holyoke and Amherst on May 5 and 6. On December 7, the New York Renaissance Club held a meeting at Columbia at which Wallace K. Ferguson gave an excellent paper on "Some Interpretations of the Renaissance." Other conferences scheduled for 1951 are: the Midwest Conference, April 14, at Northwestern University; the Philadelphia Area Conference, April 21, at the University of Pennsylvania; and the New England Conference, April 27-28, at Brown University.

The Renaissance News, which the Committee aided last year with a small donation, has attracted much favorable attention; but the problem of its future support is still unsettled. Its editor, Frederick W. Sternfeld, has shown singular devotion in keeping the newsletter alive, sometimes at his personal expense, but increasing costs will make some further aid necessary.

The microfilm project of The Library of Congress, in which the Committee is interested, is taking shape under the direction of Lester Born, who will act as officer in charge of microfilming in Europe with headquarters in Paris. He plans to concentrate at first on manuscript catalogues and those printed catalogues of which copies are rare. He then proposes to deal with a selection of manuscripts and books in various libraries, the selection to be based on the advice of committees of scholars covering a wide range of disciplines. The Renaissance Committee can serve the interests of learning in its field by supplying Mr. Born with suggestions.

The bibliographies of work done during the past thirty years in a variety of fields in the Renaissance have been slower than expected because of the unusual burden of teaching which scholars have had to assume, but these will be published as rapidly as they are completed.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT
Chairman

THE SOUTHERN HUMANITIES CONFERENCE

It will be recalled that the first bulletin of the Southern Humanities Conference, *Humanistic Scholarship in the South*, appeared in 1949. The second bulletin, *History of the Southern Humanities Conference and its Constituent Societies*, will appear in January 1951. The manuscript of the third bulletin, *Opinions of Executives in Business and Government toward the Humanities in General, and Modern Languages in Particular*, is in the hands of readers and will appear as Bulletin No. 3. Under consideration for publication is *A Bibliography of Theses on Southern Literary Culture*.

The Conference reports progress on an investigation of the support of research by Southern colleges and universities. Also under way are surveys of (1) the Teaching of Religion and Biblical Literature in the South, (2) Art in the Humanities in the South, (3) Music in the Humanities in the South, and (4) Humanities Programs in Southern Colleges and Universities.

Libraries in the South have been encouraged to collect and preserve manuscripts of living authors. The Conference has sponsored two regional conferences on the humanities. It has distributed 1,000 copies of McKerrow's and Silver's articles "On the Publication of Research."

In an attempt to enlarge its circle of influence the Southern Humanities Conference has invited Southern colleges and universities to become Associate Members of the Conference and so far over thirty-five institutions have accepted.

STURGIS E. LEAVITT
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON THE UNESCO PROGRAM

Chairman, Richard P. McKeon, The University of Chicago

William Berrien, Harvard University; Rushton Coulborn, Atlanta University; Elmore H. Harbison, Princeton University; Henri Peyre, Yale University; Charles E. Odegaard, ACLS staff liaison

The ACLS Committee on the UNESCO Program has maintained a close connection with UNESCO affairs through the membership of two of its members in the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Messrs. McKeon and Odegaard. Mr. Odegaard also has served this year as a member of the U. S. National Commission's Committee on Program and as an adviser to the U. S. Delegation at the Fifth General Conference of UNESCO held in Florence, Italy.

The Committee serves as a panel advisory to the U. S. National Commission with reference to the philosophy and humanistic sections of the UNESCO program. It has provided recommendations with reference to

particular items in the UNESCO program, especially with regard to the position to be taken by the U. S. Delegation to the General Conference or by the U. S. representative on the Executive Board (Luther H. Evans). The actual processing of officially adopted UNESCO program items has called for little advice from the Committee, although the ACLS Executive Offices frequently have been asked for assistance. The very lack of need to consult the Committee on operations is partial evidence of the low level of UNESCO activity in the area of concern to the Committee. The project for a Cultural and Scientific History of Mankind has been placed on a much firmer footing during 1950 under a new commission of which Ralph E. Turner of Yale University is a member and Chairman of its Editorial Committee. Apart from this project the program in philosophy and humanistic studies has continued to shrink during 1950. The projects for the Comparative Studies of Culture and the Philosophical Analysis of Fundamental Concepts, both of which have been strongly advocated by the United States and by the Committee, have suffered attrition to the point of extinction.

The Committee has not been idle in the face of these developments. Rather than to lose itself in discussions of details of projects, it has concentrated on an effort to state clearly the basic objectives of UNESCO and to formulate more general ideas which are related clearly to the stated aims of UNESCO and which might serve over the years as the basis for a series of projects designed to permit philosophers and humanists to carry out in their operations the aims of UNESCO.

In its meeting in February 1950 the Committee agreed that the UNESCO program should be devised in accord with a literal interpretation of Article I, Section I of the UNESCO charter and that, therefore, the major emphasis should be given work which contributes directly to the "universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for human rights and fundamental freedoms." It was the Committee's opinion that the entire program should be reviewed in the light of these criteria, and that any such effort could hardly fail to indicate a much more important backing for the humanistic portion of the program than it seems to be receiving. This general point of view was carried over into the Committee on Program of the U. S. National Commission and subsequently into the U. S. Delegation at Florence whose "Decalogue" was written into the Basic Preamble adopted by the Florence Conference as a somewhat more definite statement of the aims of UNESCO.

One task of UNESCO in the Decalogue, "to demonstrate world cultural interdependence" should offer good opportunities for contributions to UNESCO by philosophers and humanists. In its October 1950 meeting the Committee analyzed this aim and described three different approaches as possible methods of developing projects which would contribute to a better understanding of each other on the part of the nations and possibly more

friendly attitudes: the historical, philosophical and cultural approaches. These approaches served subsequently as the basis of an analysis by the U. S. National Commission's Committee on Program of relevant portions of the draft program for 1952 prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat in Paris for submission to the Executive Board in its November 1950 meeting. It is hoped that the general view of the UNESCO program held persistently by the ACLS Committee over the past two years ultimately will have an impact on UNESCO in the form of a better general program to which humanists may be permitted to make a larger contribution than they have in the past.

CHARLES E. ODEGAARD

Staff liaison

JOINT COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN NATIVE LANGUAGES

(*with the American Anthropological Association
and the Linguistic Society of America*)

Harry Hoijer, University of California at Los Angeles, ACLS representative

The Committee continues to function in its present major capacity: as an Advisory Board for the *International Journal of American Linguistics*. Our survey of available data, in manuscript or published, on American Indian languages also continues, albeit slowly. One result of this study, which may be ready for publication in the not too distant future, is a selected and annotated bibliography of publications in American Indian languages since 1900.

HARRY HOIJER
Secretary

COMMITTEE FOR THE RECOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

(*with the American Anthropological Association
and the Society of American Archaeology*)

William S. Webb, University of Kentucky, and George F. Will,
322-4th Street, Bismarck, N. D., ACLS representatives

The year 1950 was an important one in the history of the federal program for the salvaging of archaeological remains threatened with destruction by the construction of multi-purpose dams and the flooding of reservoirs back of them. The Committee has worked in close association with men in the Government giving advice, support, and offering suggestions concerning problems which arose. As in the past the central objective of the Committee is to

see that the archaeological materials are salvaged in a manner which is consistent with modern archaeological methods, and that the data obtained during the various operations are recorded properly so that they may become useful to science and to the public.

This was the first year in which it was possible to employ sizable appropriations for the purpose of large scale excavations. The initiation of this phase of the program called for a number of decisions concerning policies to be followed. To give but one example: it was apparent that the Federal Government could not secure the services of the number and kind of archaeologists necessary, and so a method of contracting for excavations with properly qualified institutions was worked out. The Committee was asked for advice concerning the character of the contracts. The qualifications of some of the men and contracting institutions were also reviewed.

At various times when members of the Committee were in Washington, they called on people in the agencies involved in order to learn of the progress of the work. Inevitably such informal conferences developed into discussions of a great many details ranging from relatively insignificant problems in administration to the relationship of this program to the general trend in the country as a whole which is becoming interested, not to say concerned, with the recording and preservation of historic materials.

The task of putting the program into operation has been a difficult one carried on by men in the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution. They have been greatly aided by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers. Until recently the archaeological investigations have been mainly surveying and the making of plans for really productive work. Up to the present time, a number of short papers have appeared in the archaeological literature describing some details. Further publication is scheduled for the spring of 1951 by the Bureau of American Ethnology, and it is expected that from that time on the results of the work will become available as fast as reports can be prepared.

Excepting possible curtailment due to a national emergency or the spread of war, it is expected that the program will continue. As time goes on, the number of large excavations will increase and it will be necessary for the Committee to exercise continued vigilance so to be sure that the present high scientific standards are maintained. Though the program appears to be well established and recognized, the Committee will have to keep track of it, and respond to the calls for advice or assistance from all concerned. At the same time, the Committee independently, through its inspections of the administration and research work in progress, will offer advice and make suggestions for improvement as it has done in the past.

FREDERICK JOHNSON
Secretary

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SLAVIC STUDIES
(with the Social Science Research Council)

Chairman, Merle Fainsod, Harvard University
Secretary, Cyril E. Black, Princeton University

H. H. Fisher, Hoover Institute and Library; Philip E. Moseley, Columbia University; Geroid T. Robinson, Columbia University; Ernest Simmons, Columbia University; S. Harrison Thomson, University of Colorado; René Welleck, Yale University; Sergius Yakobson, The Library of Congress; Mortimer Graves, ACLS staff liaison

The Joint (with the SSRC) Committee on Slavic Studies underwent some change in membership during the year: Percy E. Corbett of Yale University and Robert J. Kerner of the University of California at Berkeley retired on July 1 and were replaced by Cyril E. Black of Princeton University and Sergius Yakobson of The Library of Congress. Merle Fainsod of Harvard University became Chairman in place of Philip E. Moseley, and Mr. Black became Secretary in place of Ernest J. Simmons of Columbia University.

The Committee held one meeting, in New York City on April 8-9, 1950. The meeting and the operations of the Committee during the year were concerned with the following activities:

- (1) measures to improve the procurement of research materials from the Soviet Union;
- (2) the operations of the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*;
- (3) the distribution of surplus Russian items by The Library of Congress;
- (4) the problem of preserving early series of Soviet newspapers and periodicals;
- (5) the status of the Russian Translation and Reprint Program of the ACLS;
- (6) the rôle of the Committee in stimulating the development of Slavic studies in the United States;
- (7) achievements and needs of the *American Slavic and East European Review*;
- (8) results of the SSRC Area Fellowship Program;
- (9) situation of refugees from Slavic countries;
- (10) ex-Soviet citizens as a source of recent information.

In the course of the year a number of steps were taken to enlarge research facilities available for work in the Russian field. The program of The Library of Congress for distributing its surplus Russian monographs (some 15,000 in all), originally established in October 1948 with the aid of a grant from The

Rockefeller Foundation and on the recommendation of the Joint Committee, continues to forward, and the Library has indicated its intention of making available its currently surplus items in the future under its own budget. The response of scholars to this program has been enthusiastic, and the Joint Committee has sent to the Library and to the ACLS resolutions expressing its appreciation of the continuing value of this service.

Continuing its policy of rendering all possible assistance to the development of Russian Studies in this country, The Library of Congress also has agreed this year to distribute its surplus Russian newspaper and periodical items to the major non-governmental libraries intensively concerned with research on Russia. It is undertaking also a survey of Russian newspaper and periodical holdings in this country with a view to determining the needs and possibilities of microfilm reproduction of these serials from 1917 on, with the principal purpose of preserving this valuable research material in the face of rapid deterioration and making it available in Russian research libraries. The Library continues to render invaluable assistance in the general area of procurement of Soviet materials. These additional services of the Library have been made possible by grants-in-aid from The Rockefeller Foundation and have been initiated with the active cooperation of the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee continued during the year to serve the ACLS in an informal advisory relationship in connection with the administration of the ACLS Russian Translation and Reproduction Program. (See separate report.) With Committee assistance, a copy was obtained of the Soviet State Plan for 1941, and it is hoped that it will be possible soon to reproduce it by photo-offset as an addition to the Russian Reproduction Program. The general availability of this document will be of crucial assistance to social scientists working in the Soviet area.

The Joint Committee also continues to exercise supervisory responsibility for the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*. This publication, which partly is supported by a generous grant from The Rockefeller Foundation, has established a unique position for itself in the field of Soviet Studies, and its subscription list has been growing slowly but steadily over the last year. Like all other publications, it has been faced with substantial increases in operating costs as a result of general inflationary pressures. An intensive program of promotion is now under way to build up its subscription income with the hope of making it more financially self-sufficient. The results of this campaign will not become apparent until early next year, at which point the future financial position of the *Digest* will have to be re-examined in the light of the evidence then available.

MERLE FAINSOD
Chairman

THE RUSSIAN TRANSLATION AND REPRINT PROGRAMS

Book Series. Two volumes have been added during the year to the five which previously appeared under the Macmillan imprint: *Russian Folklore* by Yuri M. Sokolov and *The Natural Regions of the U. S. S. R.* by L. S. Berg. The eighth volume, and last to appear in the Macmillan series, is *The History of the Russian Theatre* by B. Varneke; it is complete in page proof and is scheduled for appearance in February 1951.

Current Soviet Thought Series. One increment to this series appeared during the year, *Young Communists in the USSR* translated by Virginia Rhine. Another, *The Teaching of History in Soviet Schools* by M. S. Zinoviev is in the last stages of composition and scheduled for appearance soon. This Series too, however, is interrupted by the involuntary bankruptcy of its publisher, the Public Affairs Press.

With these two Series temporarily halted, every effort is being made to find publication outlets for the sixteen manuscript translations still remaining to be published. Two, Menshutkin's *Life of Lomonosov* and Krachkovsky's *Life Among Arabic Manuscripts*, are being read by publishers with the aim of possible acceptance. Two others have been requested for examination by publishers as soon as they are completely edited; and two more have been composed on an IBM electric typewriter: S. Okun, *The Russian-American Company* and A. Andreyev, *Russian Discoveries in the Pacific and North America*. An offer of acceptance for the first of these has been made by a publisher.

Arrangements have been consummated with a Buenos Aires publisher for the Spanish translation rights to Balzak's *Economic Geography of the USSR*. A French publisher has asked for French translation rights to Sokolov's *Russian Folklore*.

Both translation series have been much reviewed with conspicuous favor; their continuation undoubtedly has added much to the prestige of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Current Digest of the Soviet Press. Volume II, No. 46 of this weekly publication appeared on December 30, 1950, on schedule, thus almost completing two years of continuous production. In March 1950 the enterprise moved from the Washington offices to quarters in New York. The *Current Digest* sets a new high standard of this type of publication and is recognized increasingly as a necessity for all serious study of modern Russia. One national commentator has gone so far as to call it, "The biggest hole there is in the Iron Curtain." Subscriptions increase slowly, but the weekly is yet far from self-support.

Russian Reprints. No new titles have been added to the nine reported in previous annual statements, though republication of the *Gosplan* for 1941, a

rare and extremely important publication, is contemplated in the near future.

The existence of these enterprises makes the ACLS Executive Offices the center of many activities, closely related but not essentially connected with them: arranging for microfilming rare materials (for instance *Vestnik statistiki No. 1*), a modest exchange of publications with the Soviet Academy of Sciences, placement and other assistance to agencies of the U. S. Government.

BELLE MARTIN

Associate on Russian
Programs

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN ASIA
(with the Social Science Research Council)

Chairman, W. Norman Brown, University of Pennsylvania

Secretary, Mrs. Alice Thorner, University of Pennsylvania

Kingsley Davis, Columbia University; Franklin Edgerton, Yale University; *John F. Embree, Yale University; Holden Furber, University of Pennsylvania; David G. Mandelbaum, University of California at Berkeley; Horace I. Poleman, The Library of Congress; Lauriston Sharp, Cornell University; Mortimer Graves, ACLS staff liaison

The survey of the needs and resources of Southern Asia studies in the United States which the Committee undertook at its initial meeting in April 1949 as its first major responsibility has reached the stage of a 55-page preliminary draft. In its present form, the survey discusses the need for Southern Asia studies and analyzes the available resources in personnel, instruction, library and museum collections, publication and field work facilities. The draft also includes a blue-print for the future development of studies in this field with specific proposals under each of the headings mentioned above, and budgetary estimates. Material included in the survey has been built up and worked over during the past year and a half by discussions at Committee meetings, by correspondence among Committee members, and by consultation with many other persons in the Southern Asia field. The Committee is indebted to the 60 participants in the Conference on Southern Asia Studies, which was held at the University of Pennsylvania in December 1949, and particularly to the authors of the eighteen data papers prepared for that conference. A summary of the Conference proceedings subsequently was dis-

*The sudden death, on December 22, of John Embree marked a grievous loss, not only to the Committee, but to the all too slightly developed field of Southeast Asia studies in the United States.

tributed to approximately 150 persons, several of whom in turn contributed proposals of their own for the advancement of Southern Asia studies.

As of the close of the year 1950, the members of the Committee were engaged in making detailed additions, corrections and other changes on the survey manuscript. A second draft incorporating these changes will be prepared early in 1951 and will serve as the working basis for the fashioning of a final version.

While concentrating its major effort on the survey, the Committee has also functioned to a much greater extent than in 1949 as a clearing house for information on Southern Asia studies. The Committee's roster of specialists on the area has grown to approximately 200, and its mailing list, which also includes persons interested in various aspects of the field although not themselves in the category of experts, has reached 400. Making use of the roster cards, the Secretary has been able to answer numerous requests, private, academic, and Governmental, for lists of specialized Southern Asia personnel. The Secretary has also received and replied to inquiries concerning college courses, bibliography, research activities, and academic personnel and institutions in Southern Asia.

In June 1950 the Committee issued an experimental 4-page mimeographed Bulletin containing information on various subjects in connection with Southern Asia studies. Response to the Bulletin was extremely favorable, and a second issue was sent out in December 1950. It is hoped to continue publication of this Bulletin on an irregular but perhaps more frequent basis.

Progress, although limited, can be reported for two long-standing projects which the Joint Committee took over from the former ACLS Committee on Indic and Iranian Studies. In connection with the plans for setting up an American research center in Southern Asia, a communication was put in the record from the Government of India to the U.S. Embassy in Delhi advising that India would welcome the establishment of such an institute. Issuance of a South Asia Accessions List was brought nearer by discussions and exchange of correspondence between the Committee and The Library of Congress, which resulted in a memorandum setting forth explicitly what the Library is prepared to undertake as soon as sufficient funds for a two-year trial period can be made available. Specific recommendations for the immediate inauguration of both the Accessions List and the American Institute of South Asian Studies in Delhi have been included in the forthcoming survey and blue-print.

Another subject in which the Committee has taken an active interest during 1950 is the exchange of scholars between the United States and Southern Asia. The Committee has been particularly concerned with the need for encouraging students and scholars of high academic calibre to apply for Fulbright grants in those countries of Southern Asia included in the Fulbright

program. For this purpose the Committee has tried to keep abreast of current rules, regulations, and procedures as applied to this area, and has passed on the information in form letters, and in answers to individual inquiries. The Committee has expressed on several occasions its willingness to serve as a consultative body in connection with policy or personnel decisions in the Southern Asia field.

The Committee also has attempted to assist in bringing to this country outstanding scholars not eligible for Fulbright grants and scholars requiring funds in addition to Fulbright grants. For this purpose the Secretary in the fall of 1950 circularized approximately 60 institutions on the possibilities of arranging lectures by Paul Mus, who is teaching at Yale in the fields of both Southeast Asia studies and Indology as the recipient of a Fulbright travel grant, by Stella Kramrisch, who is giving work on Indian art at the University of Pennsylvania with Foundation support; and by N. P. Chakravarti, Director General of Archaeology in India, who would be willing to come to this country. It is understood that a number of lecture arrangements have been made as a result of these notices. The Committee also, through the Social Science Research Council, has made recommendations to the Department of State of scholarly personnel to be invited to this country from Southern Asia under the terms of the Smith-Mundt Act.

On the question of providing non-Fulbright grants for American field workers in Southern Asia, the Committee has expressed concern on the lack of funds available specifically to support training and research in the humanistic aspects of area studies. At its meeting on February 25, 1950, the Committee adopted a minute recommending that such funds be solicited by the ACLS, or, if it seems to the ACLS directors more appropriate, by the ACLS and the SSRC jointly.

ALICE THORNER
Secretary

CONFERENCE BOARD OF ASSOCIATED RESEARCH COUNCILS

American Council of Learned Societies:	Cornelius Krusé Charles E. Odegaard
American Council on Education:	George F. Zook Aaron J. Brumbaugh
National Research Council:	Detlev W. Bronk Ross G. Harrison
Social Science Research Council:	Pendleton Herring Paul Webbink

The Conference Board met three times during 1950 to discuss matters of common interest to the four national research councils.

There are two major projects under the general sponsorship of the Conference Board. The Conference Board is one of the agencies which cooperates with the Board of Foreign Scholarships for the Fulbright exchange program by conducting screening operations and making recommendations concerning awards for research and teaching posts. The Conference Board's responsibilities are carried out through its Committee on International Exchange of Persons, a special report for which appears elsewhere.

The Conference Board appointed in 1949 a Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training consisting of the following persons: Donald Bridgmen (Staff Assistant in Personnel Relations, American Telephone and Telegraph Company); Aaron J. Brumbaugh (President, Frances Shimer College); C. W. deKiewiet (President-Elect, University of Rochester); Quinn McNemar (Professor of Psychology, Stanford University); Charles E. Odegaard, *Chairman* (Executive Director, American Council of Learned Societies); Ralph Sawyer (Dean of the Graduate School, University of Michigan); Frederick F. Stephan (Professor of Social Statistics, Princeton University); M. H. Trytten, *Vice-Chairman* (Director, Office of Scientific Personnel, National Research Council); Paul Webbink (Vice-President, Social Science Research Council); Malcolm Willey (Vice-President, University of Minnesota).

Arthur Adams, President of the University of New Hampshire, was appointed to the Commission but resigned in December 1950 when he undertook his new duties as President of the American Council on Education.

The Commission was established to supervise a study of the nation's supply of persons in those fields which require high levels of intellectual ability and extensive formal training, the national needs for such specialists, and the potential supply of people qualified to become highly trained specialists. The study is made possible through an initial grant for a two-year period from The Rockefeller Foundation.

The Commission held its first meeting on December 19-20, 1949, to develop its concept of the study and its organization. The Commission was fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Dael Wolfle, Executive Secretary of the American Psychological Association. The Commission held its first meeting with Mr. Wolfle on July 19, 1950, but he was unable to undertake his duties formally as director of the study until October 1. Since that date the Director has made two staff appointments, amassed a considerable body of relevant data, begun a few studies directly and presented a full outline of the study to the Commission in a meeting on January 3-4, 1951. A description of the study will shortly be published by the Director.

CHARLES E. ODEGAARD
ACLS representative

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

(*with the American Council on Education, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council*)

The Committee on the International Exchange of Persons is the organ of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils which has the function of studying and evaluating all applications for assistance under the Fulbright Act on the part of university lecturers and research workers and recommending appointments to the Board of Foreign Scholarships. For the three years in which the Act has been in operation it has numbered eight persons, two from each of the four research councils. Early in 1950, however, the number was increased to three from each council, or a total of twelve. The entire Committee meets five or six times a year; in the interim the functions of the group are carried on by the Washington members, one from each council. These meet formally once or twice a month and informally almost every week.

Applications from foreign scholars eligible to travel grants under the Act are adjudicated almost continuously throughout the year, but the peak load in the study of applications of Americans wishing to study or teach abroad comes in the October-February period. These applications are first screened by a number of committees (in 1950, thirty-eight) in subject-matter fields; in this process the applicants are, as it were, judged as against each other and with particular reference to their status in their respective domains of scholarly competence. Thence the process shifts to the so-called "country committees" which have the task of fitting the recommended candidates into the several country programs, for it must be remembered that the Fulbright process involves not only a decision as to the respective eminence of the candidate but also a decision as to the way in which he can be made to fill an opening in the program which has been elaborated by the receiving country. These decisions finally are coordinated by the Conference Board Committee in a general recommendation to the Board of Foreign Scholarships which, under the Act, makes the final appointments.

During 1950, 1,674 American applications were submitted to this process and 282 recommendations with respect to 16 countries were made to the Board. More than half of the applicants wanted to study or teach in the United Kingdom or in France and something over thirteen percent wished to go to Italy. The remaining thirty-five percent were divided among the other 13 countries in varying degrees down to Iran, where there were more openings than applicants.

The Fulbright Program, of course, has tremendous possibilities but it must be admitted that it carries with it problems which must be worked

through. Among the most important of these are: (1) the lack of sufficient applicants to create a really competitive situation for all countries excepting the United Kingdom, France and Italy; (2) the great amount of time and effort which a very large number of busy people must spend in the sheer administration of the enterprise, in spite of the existence of a very competent and relatively numerous staff; (3) the lack of dollar-funds for the necessary dollar expenses of practically every applicant, especially of lecturers who must find dollars for income-tax purposes.

Ways of improving the program are constantly under discussion; at the moment the best hope seems to be in the possibility that some more planned use of the Fulbright opportunity, some introduction of a process of invitation or of a higher degree of selection with both the needs of the United States and of the recipient country in mind, may be injected into the operation.

MORTIMER GRAVES
ACLS representative

CONFERENCE ON LAW AND THE HUMANITIES

The ACLS sponsored a Conference held April 12-13, 1950, at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D. C., to explore law as a field for humanistic study and to discuss problems in the further development of such study.

The following persons participated in the Conference: Huntington Cairns, National Gallery of Art; William F. Church, Brown University; Felix S. Cohen, Washington, D. C.; Jerome Hall, Indiana University; Walton H. Hamilton, Washington, D. C.; John N. Hazard, Columbia University; E. Adamson Hoebel, University of Utah; Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, Harvard University; Stephan Kuttner, Catholic University; Ernst Levy, University of Washington; Karl N. Llewellyn, Columbia University; Robert Lopez, Yale University; Howard Meyers, U. S. Department of State; Cyrus H. Peake, U. S. Department of State; A. Arthur Schiller, Columbia University; Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; Samuel E. Thorne, Yale University; Hessel E. Yntema, University of Michigan. Charles E. Odegaard, ACLS, served as Chairman of the Conference.

Though law has become the subject of extensive technical study and professional practice, its place in the cultural and social fabric has not received sufficient attention. Experts in many fields can contribute to a better understanding than now exists of the functions of law in human society. To provide substance for a discussion of the humanistic study of law, four scholars provided in advance of the Conference papers describing major aspects of legal development as illustrated in particular legal traditions of which they

have expert knowledge. Ernst Levy described "The Reception of Highly Developed Legal Systems by People of Different Cultures" as illustrated in Germanic adoption of Roman law. Stephan Kuttner described "Interaction between Secular and Ecclesiastical Institutions" as illustrated in Canon law. Samuel Thorne described "Social Transformation and Legal Change" as illustrated in English common law in the Tudor period. Robert Lopez described "Stages of Development in Commercial Law" as illustrated in Merchant law in mediaeval Europe. Each of these papers gave rise to a lively discussion at the Conference; participants analyzed them for implications as seen from different approaches to law or in comparison with developments in other legal traditions.

The first day's discussion, devoted to these papers, amply demonstrated the increased insight into law which comes when it is approached in interdisciplinary and comparative ways. The second day of the Conference was devoted to a brief review of the present status of the humanistic study of law and to a consideration of problems in the further development of the field. There was an extended discussion, and some difference of opinion, as to the extent to which the schools of law could expand their curricula and research to include less technical elements. It was generally agreed that in any case law should be more actively studied in the liberal arts area with as much collaboration as possible with the law schools.

At the close of the Conference the participants adopted the following statement:

"The American Council of Learned Societies has wondered whether the disciplines it represents and the legal discipline may not again, as in the past, come into fruitful cooperation, and has therefore initiated and carried through a Conference looking to that end.

"The Conference members have found, to work with, the kind of solid program without which conferences can be a waste; and, after dealing with that program to the best of their abilities, they have arrived at clear results. The members are agreed that:

"1. This Conference has shown us that great values, largely unnoticed, for more than half a century, can and should flow, in regard to other disciplines, not only to but from the legal discipline, and can and should so flow not only within any particular university, but also as among any faculties of any university.

"2. This vital fact should, in our opinion, be made clear to relevant organizations (and perhaps even to their individual members, or to selected members) of the disciplines concerned on either end of what once was, and should again be, a road of two-way traffic.

"3. We think that a working group should be appointed by the Council

to study and review the proceedings of this Conference, use such other sources as may seem advisable, and devise and use measures looking toward furtherance of the objectives stated in our paragraph 1."

CHARLES E. ODEGAARD
Chairman

CONFERENCE ON UNIFORMITIES IN HISTORY: A COMPARATIVE DISCUSSION OF FEUDALISM

This Conference on Feudalism was the successor of two conferences of an informal nature arranged by A. L. Kroeber with the cooperation of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. Kroeber's purpose was to take advantage of A. J. Toynbee's presence at the Institute to hold meetings of historians and others interested in broad interpretations of history and in synthesis of historical with related studies. Wishing to continue this type of discussion in a larger way, Mr. Kroeber and his associates turned to the ACLS. The Board of Directors authorized the formation of a committee to define the area of discussion and to prepare a plan. Through the generosity of The Rockefeller Foundation in giving a grant of \$3,000, it was possible to hold a carefully planned two-day conference at Princeton University, October 31-November 1, 1950.

The committee consisted of: A. L. Kroeber, Columbia University, Chairman; Rushton Coulborn, Atlanta University, Secretary; Crane Brinton, Harvard University; Elmore H. Harbison, Princeton University; Charles E. Odegaard, ACLS staff. It defined its area of concern as the problem of uniformities, repetitive elements in history, and chose as the particular phenomenon for the third conference feudalism which was to be analyzed in each instance by a specialist in a particular historical tradition in which this phenomenon was believed to have occurred. Certain participants, as follows, were asked to present papers which were distributed in advance: Derk Bodde, University of Pennsylvania, "Feudalism in China"; Burr C. Brundage, Cedar Crest College, "A Survey of Feudalism in the Ancient Near East (Exclusive of Egypt)"; William F. Edgerton, The University of Chicago, "Feudal or Similar Institutions in Ancient Egypt"; Ernst H. Kantorowicz, University of California at Berkeley, "Feudalism in the Byzantine Empire"; Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University, "Japanese Feudalism"; Marc Szeftel, Cornell University, "The Different Aspects of Feudalism in Russian History"; Daniel Thorner, University of Pennsylvania, "Feudalism in India: Some Preliminary Notes". Other participants besides the members of the committee were: Howard Becker, University of Wisconsin; George G. Cameron, University of Michigan; W. Rex Crawford, University of Pennsylvania; H. G. Creel,

The University of Chicago; Karl Deutsch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; James K. Feibleman, Tulane University; A. N. Kurat, University of Ankara, Turkey; John Marshall, The Rockefeller Foundation; Robert Redfield, The University of Chicago; Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; A. J. Toynbee, University of London and Royal Institute of International Affairs; Mrs. A. J. Toynbee.

The occasion was regarded as unusual in that specialists of a variety of interests not often brought together for an extended discussion were present, and to judge from many comments, individual participants felt that they learned a good deal and clarified conceptions within their own specialization. There was general agreement that such an opportunity should be provided again and that by way of emphasis a possible next conference should stress more heavily an analysis of intimate value systems rather than the more external features of social and political organization.

A résumé of the discussion recently has been completed by Rushton Coulborn, Secretary of the committee, and plans are under way looking toward the publication of the papers as revised by the authors in the light of the discussion at Princeton and of a general paper on feudalism in history.

CHARLES E. ODEGAARD

CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND THE HUMANITIES

On February 11, 1950, the following scholars met with the Executive Director (Charles E. Odegaard) to discuss the relationships between science and the humanities with the particular purpose in mind of recommending what, if anything, the American Council of Learned Societies might endeavor to do to encourage a broader understanding of these relationships:

J. O. Bailey, University of North Carolina (English Literature); Harcourt Brown, Brown University (French Literature); Ralph W. Burhoe, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Meteorology); Farrington Daniels, University of Wisconsin (Chemistry); Henry Guerlac, Cornell University (History); David Hawkins, University of Colorado (Philosophy); Robert K. Merton, Columbia University (Sociology); Ernest Nagel, Columbia University (Philosophy); Richard H. Shryock, The Johns Hopkins University (History).

The discussion began with a brief review of certain propositions which were accepted as valid assumptions, although it was recognized that their full implications were by no means developed consistently or thoroughly in the carrying out of scholarly investigation.

- (1) Despite the concentration on specialized knowledge within the various branches of the humanities and sciences, there are underlying patterns of relationships which suggest the unity of knowledge.
- (2) There is an interaction between society and science.
 - (a) Society exercises a profound influence on science. It provides motivations for the development of applied science and technology. Economic and political pressures exert a strong influence over science. Philosophical and religious ideas, popular social and moral attitudes affect the climate within which scientific ideas develop and the professional status of scientists. In this sense, society is a determinant of science.
 - (b) Science in turn exercises a profound influence on society. It alters the material conditions of life which in turn affect the political, economic and social patterns of society and social theory. Its own speculations are of direct concern to philosophical speculation and religious belief. The form and content of literature and the fine arts reflect developments in science. In this sense, science has consequences for society.

It was recognized that there are various modes of presenting these relationships, some more actively pursued than others.

- (1) The "History of Science" Movement
 - (a) Internal (technical) histories of the sciences
 - (b) History of scientific thought (emphasizing unity of sciences)
 - (c) Socio-cultural history of science
- (2) The "Philosophy of Science" Movement
- (3) The Sociology of Knowledge
- (4) Literary interest in scientific writing and in scientists as human beings
- (5) Artistic and musical concern with science

These modes of approach represent somewhat systematic efforts to deal with the implications of science in the life of man. In addition, there are more or less sporadic evidences of interest in the rôle of science which appear scattered among the different humanistic and social science disciplines. At the same time an increasing number of scientists are concerning themselves with the social consequences of science.

The present status of organized activity for the encouragement of these interests was briefly reviewed. With reference to formal curricular instruction it was recognized that special courses in the history of particular branches of science taught within the scientific departments are fairly common. There are some courses in the history of sciences in general with an emphasis on the unity of science taught generally outside the science departments. Science

is touched upon at a number of points in courses offered by non-scientific departments, but it was agreed that there are great difficulties confronting non-scientific scholars who wish to acquire some mastery of the scientific components within their specialties. It was felt that the trend toward general education courses in science might have a beneficial effect ultimately, though it was recognized that there are very limited opportunities now for the training of persons to teach and to conduct research at an advanced level in the relationships between science and the humanities. The character of the requisite training is also a matter of much debate.

It was pointed out that a number of learned or scientific societies or organizations concern themselves with one or another aspect of this intellectual area such as the History of Science Society, the Association of Medical History, and appropriate sections or committees of the Warburg Institute, the Modern Language Association, or the American Chemical Society. It was felt that no one society or organization now conducted a program which embraced the whole area in its considerations.

With reference to opportunities for the publication of articles, it was concluded that there was no lack of opportunity in a considerable number of journals. The exhaustive bibliography in *ISIS* was regarded as providing a good index to current publication, though it was felt that it would be even more useful if a larger critical content could be introduced. It was agreed that there was a distressing lack of textbook or general materials for instructional purposes.

The remainder of the discussion concerned itself with the problem of further development. It was agreed that immediate efforts to increase the number of specialists in the field would be very difficult of achievement, and perhaps premature. Efforts need to be directed first to the further definition of the field in which, for lack of persons ideally trained for study in the area, it may well be necessary to rely on interested persons more or less in the periphery.

It was felt that an organization such as the ACLS with its broad interests could and would serve a useful purpose at this time by conducting a planning effort. It was realized that it would approach the area from the humanistic side and that therefore some aspects such as concern with the technical histories of simple branches of science might not be natural to it. In that case, other agencies approaching from the scientific side might help to rectify the balance. Meanwhile, there are planning operations which conceivably could be advanced by the ACLS.

It was agreed that an item of high priority would be a select critical bibliography of works which link the humanities and sciences organized in accordance with a rational plan based on various modes of approach, and intended to serve as an introduction to the area. Such a bibliography would

make it easier for the scholar whose interest had been awakened to find his way in an area of knowledge where few now have the way paved by formally organized training. In this fashion recruits might be added more easily to the very limited number of scholars now active in the field. Such a bibliography might serve another purpose in mapping the existing areas of investigation and thus making it easier to determine strategic areas for further investigation. It could also indicate the nature of the resources, archival, microfilm or otherwise, for use by scholars.

It appeared obvious that the creation of such a bibliography called for the creation of a working committee, and it was recommended that the ACLS appoint such a committee. It could subsequently concern itself with an analysis of the general instructional pattern, and in particular with the efforts in general education by which the scientific component might be made more readily available to humanists and social scientists. With the further development of these matters, other significant planning ventures may become desirable. But for the moment, these activities appeared to the group sufficient to justify a planning operation by the ACLS.

FIRST-YEAR GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Through the generosity of The Rockefeller Foundation, which has also made possible the Advanced Graduate program, the ACLS in the spring of 1949 inaugurated a program of fellowships in the humanities for the first year of graduate study at universities in this country. The First-Year Graduate Fellowships were initiated in the belief that there exists a great loss of potentially good teachers between the undergraduate college and the graduate school. It was felt that many who might become successful teachers and scholars in the humanistic disciplines at institutions of higher learning in the United States are financially unable to start graduate work and, because of lack of opportunity for further study, drift into fields other than teaching. Although awards under this program will be granted for 1951-52, in the light of recent events—national and international—the continuance of fellowships of this type in the years after will need to be reconsidered. The degree of mobilization of manpower by the nation is unforeseeable at present; but it seems entirely possible that many male students at this age level will be called into the armed services within the next year.

Up until now, however, the program appears fully to have justified itself. It is now possible to report on the group of First-Year Fellows who received awards for 1949-50. Nineteen of the twenty-three Fellows in this first group are continuing their graduate studies now. Six of these have some sort of university scholarship or grant for 1950-51. Only two of the four who

were not able to continue their studies after their ACLS fellowship was over took non-academic jobs.

To insure a wide national coverage, memoranda concerning the First-Year Fellowships for 1950-51 were sent early in November 1949 to a selected list of about 330 colleges throughout the United States, and each institution was invited to nominate not more than one candidate. In the memorandum the interest of the ACLS was expressed in outstanding students who had personalities indicating potentially successful careers in teaching and who would, if given the opportunity, be interested in pursuing graduate studies toward an advanced degree in a department of the humanities. Because of the broadening experience of study at another institution in this country and because it was felt that ordinarily outstanding students would receive scholarship aid from their universities if they desired to continue at the same institution, ACLS First-Year Graduate Fellowships were not given in 1950 to students for graduate study at the university of their undergraduate college.

Of the ninety-two First-Year nominations received in December 1949 from thirty-one states, over forty students were interviewed by the staff of the Executive Offices and twenty were given awards for 1950-51. Eight of these chose Harvard as their graduate school, six decided on Columbia, and one each picked the following: Indiana, North Carolina, Michigan, and Stanford. As in the first year of the program, fellowship awards to first-year graduates for 1950-51 were for a period of ten months beginning September 1. The current list of Fellows under the First-Year Graduate program follows.

<i>Name of Fellow</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>	<i>For Study at</i>	<i>Field</i>
Bearman, Sidney	Brown	Columbia	Russian history
Blank, Stefanie	Smith	Radcliffe	English literature
Carter, Paul A.	Wesleyan	Columbia	American history
Caspary, Gerard	Swarthmore	Harvard	Medieval history
Daehler, Mary K.	Colorado College	Radcliffe	English literature
Edwards, Thomas R.	Amherst	Harvard	English literature
Geertz, Clifford J.	Antioch	Harvard	Anthropology
Greenwald, Dennis	Rutgers (New Brunswick)	Harvard	Philosophy
Heartz, Daniel L.	U. of New Hampshire	Harvard	Musicology
Hymes, Dell H.	Reed	Indiana	Anthropology
Lockhart, Philip N.	U. of Pennsylvania	North Carolina	Comparative literature
Loftsgordon, Donald	Occidental	Columbia	Philosophy

<i>Name of Fellow</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>	<i>For Study at</i>	<i>Field</i>
Newman, Elizabeth	Woman's College, of U. of North Carolina	Michigan	English literature
Ogden, Schubert M.	Ohio Wesleyan	Johns Hopkins	Philosophy
Pool, John P.	Birmingham- Southern	Harvard	American litera- ture
Stromseth, Walter	St. Olaf	Yale	Philosophy
Sturtevant, David	Muskingum	Stanford	American history
Thurman, Sue McW.	U. of Kentucky	Columbia	Art history
Wells, Patricia L.	Lake Forest	Columbia	English literature
Yacullo, Pompey N.	Rutgers (Newark Colleges)	Columbia	Philosophy

The deadline for First-Year Graduate nominations for 1951-52 was December 4, 1950. Eighty-three institutions sent in nominations.

WM. AINSWORTH PARKER

ADVANCED GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

The ACLS fellowship program for students at the advanced graduate level who wish to teach in the field of the humanities at institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada is now in its fourth year of operation. Advanced Graduate Fellowships are intended primarily to further the training of students whose interests, personality and scholarship appear to promise successful careers in teaching as well as research. In general, the program emphasizes study the nature of which is either interdisciplinary or broadly conceived within the limits of one humanistic discipline. Awards have also been made in underdeveloped areas of scholarship. By humanistic disciplines we mean the areas of knowledge covered by the following fields: philosophy, including the philosophy of science and the philosophy of law; philology, languages, literature, and linguistics; archaeology; art history and musicology (but not applied art or music); history, including the history of science and the history of religions; and cultural anthropology, including folklore.

Advanced Graduate Fellowships do not compete directly with awards given by universities to graduate students who are proceeding toward the doctorate at their own universities within well-established disciplines. The normal process of awarding university fellowships, which involves departmental recommendation, tends to give an advantage to the student whose

training is completely within his own department. Also, there are instances where a student who wishes to work into a field requiring study at another university is sometimes at a disadvantage in the competition for university awards because his institution may not have fellowships for study elsewhere and because he is a stranger to the university to which he wishes to go. In this ACLS program every effort is made also to avoid giving awards to students whose scholarly needs can be furthered equally well by other sources of assistance, such as those programs administered under the Fulbright Act.

ACLS Advanced Graduate Fellowships are open only to men and women who are citizens, or who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, of the United States or Canada, and who will have completed at least two years of graduate work before tenure would begin. The ACLS has no fellowships now for study during the second year of graduate work. Post-doctoral awards under this program are given only in rare cases.

A list of Fellows who held Advanced Graduate awards in 1950 follows. Of the twenty whose ACLS fellowships terminated before December, nine are at present continuing their graduate studies. Two of these hold teaching assistantships and three are studying under non-university fellowship programs (one holds a Fulbright award, one a Carnegie Africa Fellowship, and one an SSRC Area Research Training Fellowship). Nine, one of whom is a Markle Scholar in Medical Science, have academic positions. Two, both of whom hope to take college or university teaching posts eventually, are in non-academic jobs at present; one of these has entered Government service and the other is working in the printing industry.

ACLS ADVANCED GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

<i>Name of Fellow</i>	<i>Place of Study</i>	<i>Terminal Date</i>	<i>Field</i>
Bacon, Deborah	Columbia and England	5/31/50	Literature and psychology
Beresnack, Lillian G.	Columbia	5/31/51	American history and literature
Bewley, Marius	England	9/30/50	Literary criticism
Borome, Joseph A.	Columbia	5/31/50	American history
Brown, Laurence G.	England	1/31/51	English history and literature
Chase, Edward S., Jr.	England	9/30/50	Islamic history and literature
Dodge, William R.	The Library of Congress	8/31/50	Russian history and literature
Dorsey, Gray L.	Yale	6/30/50	Philosophy of law
Edgerton, William B.	Columbia	1/31/50	Russian literature

Name of Fellow	Place of Study	Terminal Date	Field
Grünbaum, Adolf	Yale	8/31/50	Philosophy of science
Hankin, Robert M.	Columbia	9/30/51	Russian literature
Harrelson, Walter J.	Switzerland	7/31/51	Near East history and Old Testament theology
Hein, Norvin	India	6/30/50	Indic culture and comparative re- ligion
Holzman, Donald	France	10/31/50	Chinese literature and art history
Idzerda, Stanley J.	Western Reserve	8/31/51	European history and aesthetics
Jackson, Robert L.	California (Berke- ley)	6/30/51	Slavic languages and literature
Kaplan, Lawrence S.	The Library of Con- gress and Yale	6/30/51	American history
Kenner, W. Hugh	Yale	8/31/50	English literature
Luckyj, George	Columbia	6/30/51	Slavic literature and history
Lyons, Elizabeth	New York U. and Columbia	8/31/51	Far East art history and Chinese language
McCune, Mrs. Evelyn	California (Berke- ley)	6/30/50	Korean history and Far East languages
McNew, Louis D.	Chicago	9/30/51	Medieval literature and philosophy
Merriam, Alan P.	Northwestern	9/30/50	Anthropology and music
Mikofsky, Bernard S.	Columbia	9/30/51	Slavic languages and literature
Miller, Genevieve	Cornell	9/30/50	History of science
Miller, Roy A.	California (Berke- ley)	5/31/51	Chinese linguistics
Noss, Richard B.	Siam	7/31/51	Siamese language and culture
Raanes, Florence	New York U.	6/30/51	Latin and Greek literature
Roetter, Jurgen H.	The Library of Congress	6/30/51	Russian and West European history
Scherer, Olga	Columbia	1/31/51	Polish literature
Shinoda, Minoru	Columbia	6/30/50	Far East history
Singer, Irving	England	6/30/50	Philosophy
Stanley, Charles J.	Harvard	9/30/50	Far East history and languages

<i>Name of Fellow</i>	<i>Place of Study</i>	<i>Terminal Date</i>	<i>Field</i>
Stavrides, Mrs. Maria	Columbia	8/31/51	Philosophy
Stevenson, Lloyd G.	England and France	7/31/50	History of medicine
Taylor, Robert J.	Brown and Massachusetts	9/30/50	American history and literature
Weinreich, Uriel	Switzerland	9/30/50	European linguistics
Wells, James M.	England	8/31/51	English literature and art history
Williams, Edward K.	Cornell	6/30/50	English literature and philosophy

During 1950, in addition to the above list, three Fellows were appointed under the ACLS Advanced Graduate program for tenures beginning after December 31, 1950. They are:

Cronin, Morton J.	Minnesota	9/30/51	American Studies
Geanakoplos, Deno	Harvard, Greece and Italy	12/31/51	Medieval and Renaissance history
Kirk, Russell	Scotland and North Ireland	12/31/51	American and British history and literature

W.M. AINSWORTH PARKER

FACULTY STUDY FELLOWSHIPS

In February 1950 the ACLS announced a new program of fellowships in the humanities designed to provide opportunities for college and university teachers to enlarge the range of their knowledge by study in fields outside their special interests and thus to become better interpreters of significantly broad aspects of humanistic studies. These awards, designated as Faculty Study Fellowships, were made possible through the generosity of The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation.

The scholar who has completed his doctoral training and has begun to teach often finds that his course load prevents him from following his own scholarly interests. By the time that he has taught for several years and been promoted by his university he may have more free time for his own work, but because he is usually under considerable pressure to publish within his special field he has little or no time to develop interests in other areas of knowledge. It is the belief of the ACLS that at this point in the careers of some scholars free time during part of the academic year for study outside their specialties will be of greater value in the long run in producing broad-gauged scholars than continued research along already well-established lines.

The Faculty Study Fellowship program is designed to attack this problem.

An important part of this program is the active cooperation of the institutions of higher learning which name the Fellows. The necessary preliminary screening and a demonstration of active interest on the part of the college or university are combined through use of the nomination procedure. During their tenure Fellows are assured of part-time release by their institutions from teaching and administrative duties on the basis of agreements incorporated into the nomination forms. As the presence of Faculty Study Fellows on their own campuses is considered to be advantageous to both the Fellows and their colleagues, whenever possible the scholar is expected to pursue his plan of study through his institution's facilities.

During the tenure of the award it is not expected that the Fellow can become an expert in the field of knowledge undertaken as the subject of study; but it is expected that the fellowship will allow a substantial increase in the Fellow's competence in the new field. After termination of the award, it is hoped that the development of relationships between the new interests and the earlier field of specialization will continue. These awards are not aimed at research for publication, although it is believed that subsequent publications will often show the broadening results of the new experience.

The candidate for one of these fellowships must be nominated by the president of the institution by which he is employed, or by an official authorized by the president to submit the nomination. The candidate must be a competent scholar and an effective and stimulating teacher who has had a minimum of five years' college or university teaching experience as an Instructor or above and has attained at least the rank of Assistant Professor. These fellowships are open to both men and women who have the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or its equivalent, who are citizens of the United States, and who are not over forty-five years of age at the time of their application.

An explanatory letter from the Executive Director accompanied the announcements of the Faculty Study program, which were sent in February 1950 to the presidents of 150 institutions of higher learning throughout the United States. Many responses indicating enthusiastic support of the aims of the program were received in the months immediately following. Forty-three colleges and universities submitted a total of eighty-nine nominations. Thirteen awards were made for the academic year 1950-51. To give a clearer picture than could be done with a mere listing there follows a brief description of what our present Faculty Study Fellows are doing.

Guy Adams Cardwell, Professor of English at Washington University, whose special training has been in American literature, plans during the second semester to study formal logic, aesthetics and American philosophy. This will give him a basis for later studies and contributions to liberal education within his university in relating philosophy to his own specialty. He

will investigate the aesthetic principles which were held by the Transcendentalists and the bases for the current of pessimism in Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville and Twain.

James G. Clapp, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Hunter College, is now making a study of psychoanalytic concepts of the self, the soul and freedom which he believes will lead him to a synthesis of these theories with those of the classic philosophers on the same subjects.

Bruce Dearing, Assistant Professor of English at Swarthmore College, planned to take courses in psychology to prepare himself better in the field of modern literary criticism. As he was called back into military service in September, however, he has been granted a one-year postponement of his ACLS fellowship.

William B. Hamilton, Associate Professor of History at Duke University, who has been called upon by his university to teach a course in English constitutional history to pre-legal students, is spending part of this year taking basic law school courses. In addition to gaining from this study an understanding of the fundamental principles of English and American law, he will be prepared for subsequent work in the field of American legal history.

David Hawkins, Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Colorado, who has worked also in the physical sciences, began this fall a study of some of the relations between science and literature. He hopes later to develop techniques for informed criticism concerning the literary interpretation of contemporary issues growing out of modern scientific discoveries. His present studies will have immediate applicability to teaching in the general integrating course being given at his university to senior honors students.

William R. Jones, Assistant Professor of Classics at The Ohio State University, is studying musical acoustics and the techniques of music dictation. He plans to do work on modern Greek folk songs as a start for a subsequent study of the development of music in Greece from ancient through Byzantine to modern times.

Roy Harvey Pearce, Associate Professor of English at The Ohio State University, with American literature as his special field, is undertaking a study of philosophy and the history of ideas. He hopes that this will prepare him for work in criticism which will attempt to determine the relationship between the meaning and historical milieu of major works in American literature.

Frank G. Ryder, Assistant Professor of German at Dartmouth College, is currently doing intensive reading of Greek and Roman classical literature in translation and in the original. This will prepare him immediately for assignment to teaching in the general humanities course of his college, but the long-range results will show in his increased understanding of the in-

fluence of the writings of Greece and Rome on modern German literature.

Louis F. Sas, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at The College of the City of New York, at present is acquiring disciplined knowledge of psychology, sociology and anthropology. This will enlarge the scope of his present scholarship to include some insight into the rôle of language in society and into the effects of social change upon languages and literatures. More immediately, his work during this year will assist him in the task which his college has assigned him of bringing the humanities and the social sciences together into a single unit. On January 1, 1951 he will be promoted to the rank of Associate Professor.

James H. Sledd, Assistant Professor of English at The University of Chicago, is currently studying the development of thought about language in England from Hobbes to 1800, the philosophy of language, and recent developments in logic and semantics. The present study will give him much-needed grounding in the basic aims and methods of descriptive linguistics.

Donald Sutherland, Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Colorado, is making a study of Italian literature and history of the late Mediaeval and Renaissance periods. He is interested in the parallel stylistic development during this time in literature and painting and in how the styles in both arts compare with those of the classical period. Of immediate importance to him is the preparation which this study will give him for the humanities courses at Colorado in which he now participates.

Kester Svendsen, Professor of English at The University of Oklahoma, is now reading systematically in European history with the aim of relating his teaching and future scholarly work concerning literature more closely to its historical background. He is reading the Latin, French and German materials in the original to refresh his grasp of these languages.

Julius Weinberg, Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, at present is studying in the field of the history of science. To improve his understanding of the nature of scientific theory he plans, in addition to this general study, to devote some of his reading specifically to biology.

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At the time of writing this report no Faculty Study Fellows for 1950-51, the first year of operation, have completed their tenures and some have not yet begun their fellowships. The following quotations are taken from letters recently received from six Fellows currently studying under these awards.

"The experience has already been of direct value to me in my teaching, which is of first importance to me, and, I gather, to the ACLS. . . . As an incidental bonus from my fellowship, I have corrected an impression which I held in common with some laymen, that instruction in the law consisted principally of the inculcation of technical data. I find that as it is taught here

at least the law is an art as well as a mystery, full of those values we call humanistic."

* * * * *

"I think I can tell you what the main value, the main beauty of the fellowship is to me and may very well be to others. The prime horror of the academic life is that one's thinking becomes reduced to very specific small problems and very short-term questions. One thinks and reads for tomorrow's lecture or next month's paper or next year's article or book, and one rarely gets a chance to read and think disinterestedly and adventurously and without pressure, to allow an idea to grow and gather other ideas to itself at a natural pace and without premature crystallization or packaging. Or, to put it another way, the fellowship allows one to get really into things and stay there and live there without having to rush out of them suddenly and say something about them. I don't think I have ever in my life had such an acute and complete feeling of civilization as I have under this fellowship. I don't know that any definite articles or books are likely to come of it, but an enormous number of ideas, both articulate and inarticulate have come to me in this time."

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"The courses are most helpful. The questions and answers in the classroom and the assignments and the suggestions from the instructor provide a necessary incentive, a necessary leaven, for one who is working in a field alien to him. . . . The most gratifying part of my work, however, is the fact that in the course which I am giving . . . in general education, I am able to apply the knowledge I am acquiring. I am asked questions the answers to which I can now give with some feeling of assurance that the sciences have thrown some light on the subject. I am also able to improve the readings in the course . . . after some time has elapsed, the ACLS Faculty Study group might draw up some pamphlet on values in general education around the general theme of (1) The Crisis of Our Times and (2) What are the Paramount Values in Human Society? Out of this might come a greater understanding of the moral values in our culture."

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"My comments on the program will sound fulsome to all except other Fellows. What can one say of the blessed chance to follow, for the first time in his life, a program of regular reading outside his specialty, knowing that each day he will have the time at the appointed hour to sit and read—not to outline or take notes and hunt sources or in some way dredge out something 'publishable'—but just to read and ponder! Inevitably, I have come upon things to which I will return later for detailed study with a view to publication, but the primary benefit has been self-improvement under the best

possible circumstances. I wish there were a thousand of these fellowships spread among our school."

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"My colleagues who are not professionally acquainted with the Council and its work have shown great interest in the principles of the Faculty Study Program, and of course have approved these principles unanimously. . . . I appreciate very much the opportunities made available to me through the fellowship. Already I believe I can foresee the favorable effect upon my work both as a teacher and as a scholar. I fervently hope that the Council will be able, and see fit, to continue the program in successive years."

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"In my opinion the Faculty Study Fellowship is a good idea, and, if funds permit, should be encouraged and if possible extended. The necessity of rather close specialization of these days makes it impossible to broaden one's knowledge in related fields and in a systematic way without leisure for systematic and uninterrupted study. This is what these Fellowships afford, and this alone is their best justification. I am very grateful for the opportunity which mine has afforded me."

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These descriptions of the intellectual experience encouraged by the Faculty Study Fellowships more than justify the confidence of the ACLS in the wisdom of such awards, and suggest that every effort be made to continue this program. At the same time, they serve to emphasize the desirability of having universities use their existing resources more frequently to make possible similar experience for their own faculties.

The final date for submitting nominations for Faculty Study Fellowships for 1951-52 was December 18, 1950. Thirty-two institutions have nominated a total of forty-nine faculty members. Awards for 1951-52 will be announced in March 1951.

W.M. AINSWORTH PARKER

ACLS DIRECTORY OF FELLOWS

The publication in November 1950 of *The Fellows of the American Council of Learned Societies, 1930-1949—A Biographical Directory*, marked the successful conclusion of a project which, with Rockefeller funds, was begun by the ACLS more than two years ago. The responsibility for this work was chiefly that of Donald Goodchild, who was Secretary for Fellowships and Grants until July 1, 1950; but the actual compilation of the necessary information he delegated to Miss Laura Barrett. The volume is paper bound, contains 159 pages and is priced at \$2.00.

The Directory contains brief biographies of Fellows who received awards from the ACLS between 1930 and the autumn of 1949. Several programs were in existence during this period—Post-doctoral Research Fellowships, Supplementary Fellowships and Study-Aids, the Intensive Language Program, and one of the programs in operation since 1946 out of which grew the current Advanced Graduate Fellowships. In his Introduction, Mr. Goodchild describes how the aims of these programs varied in accordance with the academic needs which the ACLS felt to be most pressing at the time and for which it could find foundation support. The Directory does not include the names of those who received grants for assistance to publication or grants in aid of research, nor does it include the First-Year Graduate Fellowship program, which was inaugurated in 1949. It does not contain, furthermore, the names of recipients of very small awards for incidental expenses, even though these were in some cases termed fellowships.

Because of the high degree of selection employed in giving awards under these various programs, it is felt that the Directory will be useful to many in academic administration, Government and elsewhere. As a convenience to readers who may be interested, the 688 named in the biographical section of the Directory, in addition, are listed in two indexes by fields of study. Fellows under the Intensive Language Program are listed separately because this program was a highly specialized one, conducted as a service for the Armed Forces during World War II. A complimentary copy of the book has been sent to each person listed.

The Directory is appropriately dedicated to Donald Goodchild, who had so much to do with the selection of the Fellows and the determination of the aims and character of the successive fellowship programs. His personality and particular abilities have been greatly missed since his departure from the ACLS last July.

W.M. AINSWORTH PARKER

REPORT OF THE STAFF ADVISER ON PERSONNEL STUDIES

The period of increasing international tension into which we recently have entered has changed the emphasis of the ACLS program of personnel studies to a considerable extent. At the time of the 1950 meeting of the Council it was felt that a modest program designed to yield some quantitative personnel data for the humanistic and social sciences might stimulate certain Government agencies and other groups to give attention to these fields in connection with the planning of various relevant activities. It was hoped that the accumulation of such information would gradually improve the position of our fields of interest by making possible a more precise consideration of the implications of all kinds of national programs.

During the past year progress has been made along the lines proposed at that time and it is possible to speak not only of some direct results of our own analytical program but also of increasing concern on the part of other organizations. In the interim, however, developments in the area of national mobilization have pressed upon us numerous problems about which we still have too little concrete information.

The progress toward a supply and demand analysis for each of the humanistic and social science disciplines may be measured in terms of two studies. The tabulation of information on faculty members by department included in the publication of the American Council on Education, *American Universities and Colleges*, 1948 has been completed with the cooperation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is currently awaiting analysis. This study includes 731 institutions of higher learning with a total of 89,164 faculty members grouped according to department. Of this total, the humanities and social sciences accounted for 32,464. A joint article by the writer and a staff member of the Bureau of Labor Statistics based on these data will be released soon.

During the past summer an experimental survey of the members of the Modern Language Association was undertaken to obtain personnel information about scholars in modern language fields and to test a simplified method of obtaining such data. The method required the use of a simple form restricted to the return portion of a folded postal card, which was not signed, to insure anonymity. The questionnaires were mailed out on June 8 and 9, and by the end of July about 48 percent of the MLA membership had responded. This response was highly gratifying, especially since no follow-up correspondence was needed. The ACLS is grateful to the MLA organization and membership for their active cooperation in this first survey of the kind in a humanistic field. In the period ahead when similar efforts, important to the national interest and to particular disciplines, are likely to be made, we hope that scholars in other fields will be equally cooperative. In addition to the information on age and sex, the survey yielded data on place of birth, institution granting baccalaureate degree, institution granting an advanced degree, present rank, present institution, tenure, salary and department or language of specialization. The information has been analyzed and the results will appear in the February 1951 issue of *PMLA*.

The next step in our program requires the use of data from both these surveys. A preliminary analysis indicates that the MLA age and sex data, with appropriate adjustments, can be applied to an estimate of the total number of faculty members in these fields, obtained from the faculty study mentioned above, to provide an annual replacement factor. If this method is judged sound, it can be used for other fields when the age and sex information becomes available. This calculation would yield the first quantitative state-

ment of a major factor involved in the estimation of personnel requirements in the humanities and social sciences. Other factors would be involved in a statement of total requirements, but the replacement factor is likely to be the largest one numerically.

Other results involving the activity of various organizations in developing related information may also be mentioned. The American Council on Education was not only very helpful in connection with the analysis of the faculty data contained in the 1948 edition of *American Colleges and Universities* but, at the suggestion of the writer, currently is considering revisions in its inquiries for the 1952 edition in ways that will provide such data much more quickly and easily. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been associated with the ACLS in the study of college and university faculties and it is hoped that their interest in analyses of professional personnel, hitherto largely confined to the natural and applied sciences, eventually will broaden to include the humanistic and social science disciplines. The National Research Council's program for maintaining a complete record of the annual production of doctoral degrees, hitherto confined to the natural sciences, currently is being extended to include the humanistic and social sciences. The new data will be useful in connection with estimating existing and prospective numbers of persons in these disciplines.

During the past year the National Security Resources Board arranged for the establishment of a National Scientific Register in the U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. It was understood that this Register would become a central point for the management of roster activities in the Federal Government, and it was hoped that this organization would be able to go beyond the sciences, at least to the extent of including some of the foreign area and language specialists. This hope, unfortunately, has not been realized, in part because the Register is expected to be transferred to the National Science Foundation when the latter organization begins operation. At the present time it is impossible to predict whether the interest of that body will extend to fields outside the natural and applied sciences.

Some interest has been expressed on the part of the military departments in expanding Register activities of this kind to comprehend humanistic and social science fields. At this writing the ACLS is negotiating with the Office of Naval Research with a view to undertaking the preparation of such a register. If that is done, the cooperation of a number of constituent societies will be solicited. Such a register would be designed to cover the leading experts in the selected disciplines and would be used mainly for analysis and planning purposes. Under certain conditions it might be used for allocation and placement.

If this activity yields the kind of information we hope for, it will supply data similar in many respects to those obtained from the members of the

MLA. As a result of such a program more fields could be covered than our own resources would permit, as additional information would be obtained and the data would become available more quickly.

During the past few months numerous Government agencies have come to deal with policy questions, currently or prospectively having a profound effect on personnel in the humanities and social sciences. The problems concerned have included student deferment, the recall of reservists, the training of reserve officers in colleges and universities, the utilization of humanistic and social science specialists, and plans and operations connected with national mobilization. This expanded governmental activity has required the attention not only of the writer but of the Executive Director and other staff members. Meetings, conferences and correspondence have been necessary with such agencies as the National Security Resources Board, the Department of Defense, the Office of Naval Research, the Selective Service System, the Labor Department, the Office of Education, the Research and Development Board and the White House. These relationships have required collaboration with the other research councils and have been attended by some occasional success and the usual quota of frustration.

Broadly speaking, two general areas of immediate concern to the ACLS have emerged. The first involves the maintenance of an adequate flow of trained individuals in the humanities and social sciences under conditions of partial or complete mobilization. This problem arises specifically in connection with deferment problems and to some extent in relation to recall of reservists and the training of reserve officers. Although opportunities for the humanities and the social sciences to make their proper contribution can scarcely yet be called assured as a result of ACLS activities in this field, it has been possible to obtain a hearing and to insure consideration by many of the officials concerned of the basic importance of these fields to the national interest and of the need for their continued existence and support.

The second problem, that of using humanistic and social science specialists at the time and place where their knowledge would be of maximum benefit, is much more difficult. The experience of recent months in attempting to alert Government agencies to serious national deficiencies of knowledge of foreign languages and cultures is a case in point. In this field a number of Government agencies, such as the State Department, the Library of Congress, the Department of Defense, ECA, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor have foreign responsibilities and are conducting operations which have impacts of varying intensity on peoples throughout the world. These agencies regularly seek individuals with specific knowledge of foreign peoples and cultures but hitherto have shown no general concern with insuring an adequate supply of scholars with the requisite training. Moreover, there is currently no single point in the Government

where a general accounting may be found of the number of specialists of various kinds currently employed or required. The ACLS has been engaged in persistent activity to drive home to Government officials the need of more direct concern on their part and in recent weeks has made some progress. This problem, although probably one of the more urgent in respect to our national security, is not the only one of this kind calling for the use of humanistic and social science disciplines in serving the national defense and interest.

As to the prospects for personnel studies during the coming months, it would appear that the demands of Government agencies probably will increase. Various research activities may very well be taken up or supported by Government agencies. We expect to continue to press for increasing our stock of information about specialists in humanistic and social science disciplines and at the same time to urge the full use of individuals and facilities in these fields. Although circumstances require giving primary attention to governmental activities at this time, increasing knowledge of personnel problems should aid in planning activities by colleges, universities and professional groups.

J. F. WELLEMAYER

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ROSTER AND PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

During the past year the Federal Government established a National Scientific Register in the Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education. This organization has been engaged in accumulating personnel information on individuals in selected professional fields. As indicated by the name, the principal interest of the Register has been in natural and applied science fields. The organization was established at the behest of the National Security Resources Board, and it is expected to be transferred to the National Science Foundation when that organization begins active operation. Inasmuch as the specific areas of interest to be served by the National Science Foundation are not yet known, there is uncertainty as to how far beyond the scientific and engineering disciplines the Register may go. For the moment there are no plans by this agency to collect information on individuals in social science and humanistic fields.

It is understood that the National Security Resources Board hoped eventually to provide, by some means, coverage in the humanistic and social science fields. Since it is not possible at the moment to determine where such a function might be placed within the Federal Government, an increasing pressure for roster information in some of these fields currently is seeking some outlet. Specifically, the three defense departments, working

through the Office of Naval Research, seem likely to provide some funds to begin immediately the collection of roster materials in humanistic and social science fields. At the moment the ACLS staff is negotiating with the Office of Naval Research for the purpose of arranging a contract to undertake some phases of this work. If such a contract is signed, the general method of operation would call for the cooperation of Constituent Societies in several ways. First, it would be necessary to seek suggestions on criteria for inclusion within a register of individuals in each specific discipline. Second, reliance would need to be placed on Society membership lists as a primary means of establishing contact with the greater number of prospective respondents. Advice of the appropriate Societies would also be sought on the format and the information to be included. As a part of the project it is anticipated that a beginning might be made in the development of adequate functional descriptions of the work done by various kinds of specialists. Very little has been done along these lines in the past, so that the exact form of that portion of the project is still indefinite.

Concurrently with the development of interest on the part of the Federal Government in voluntary registration activities, increasing concern has been felt with the problem of recruitment and placement activities. In considering the uses of a register of professional persons it is clear that a placement program requires considerably more than a register. In the first place, a register is restrictive in the sense that only persons who meet established criteria will be included. Many of the specialists meeting such criteria will not be interested in new employment, except under special circumstances. Moreover, most of the openings likely to occur in any professional field will not be of the kind which would be attractive to the more highly experienced individuals to be found in a register of the type now being considered. This is not to say that a register would not have value in connection with a placement program. Occasional openings for highly specialized individuals will occur and specialists included in the register might be used as sources of information about those who would be qualified to fill them.

For a number of reasons the National Scientific Register already has made certain proposals to the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor (which operates the United States Employment Service). These proposals are now under consideration, and the Bureau of Employment Security has assigned a staff member to the problem of determining what an appropriate placement service for professional personnel might provide. These activities are at a developmental stage, and it is not possible to predict the form into which an eventual operating program might be shaped.

The interest of the ACLS in placement activities arises from a recognition that existing labor market practices are highly disorganized and that

previous experience with governmental programs in this field has not been entirely satisfactory. Although the main interest on the part of the Government at this stage is likely to be focussed on the natural and applied sciences, the pattern set in relation to those groups is likely to be applied to the humanistic and social science disciplines whenever the importance of such operations is recognized. In fact, it is hoped that some activity among the latter disciplines may be undertaken soon in order to insure consideration of any special problems that may exist. It is also recognized that a well-rounded placement agency needs to operate continuously over a period of time (perhaps two or three years at least) in order to reach a satisfactory level of operating efficiency. It is necessary, for example, for individuals within the service to become acquainted with the peculiarities of a given professional group; it is necessary for individuals within the profession to learn about the service and to be willing to use it; finally, it is necessary for employing institutions and administrators to use the service by providing notices of vacancies when they occur. It should also be noted that a placement service for almost any professional group should be national in scope and should provide for continuing collaboration by professional people.

As noted above, the activity of public institutions in this field has been quite limited, but a few significant developments have occurred. The Department of Placement and Unemployment Insurance in New York (affiliated with the United States Employment Service) has operated a professional employment service for approximately fifteen years. As might be expected, this service has been able to operate in only a few of the important professional fields, and little has been done in the field of college and university teaching. A fuller examination of the experience of this office is now in process.

During the past few years the United States Employment Service has worked out a program which provides a national service to social workers. This program evidently was acceptable enough to the profession that the activities of the professional society in this field have been abandoned. A fuller examination of the methods and techniques employed is under way.

For consideration by the Societies the following questions are raised:

1. Is the idea of governmental organization operating in the placement field likely to be found acceptable to specialists and employers of specialists in each discipline?
2. If the idea is acceptable, would the Societies be willing to supply advice and assistance in the form of committees and panels of specialists who could consult with the governmental agency concerned?
3. If arrangements could be worked out which are acceptable to the members of the profession, would the Societies undertake to promote such arrangements in the pages of their journals or by other means?

4. Would the Societies be willing turn over to such an agency notices of vacancies and applications from individuals which might be received in their offices?

J. F. WELLEMAYER

A REPORT ON SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

Since any report on the activities during the past year of your adviser on publications could easily break up into a series of apparently disconnected remarks, an attempt will be made to set forth not only what was done but why it was done. Toward the end of December I took part in a session on publishing at the convention of the American Historical Association. On the platform was a representative of commercial publishing (Alfred Knopf), a university press director (Marcus Wilkerson), and myself. We were all talking about publishing, but at times the faces we were looking at showed puzzlement rather than enlightenment since each of us described the problems of quite different publishing areas, many of which sound contradictory when set side by side.

Publishing is basically an editorial problem. The first decision is whether or not a book is worth publishing. Afterwards, and entirely subordinate to that decision, comes the question of whether it will return the investment the publisher must make in order to bring it out. This investment consists of the cost of making the book, the cost of promoting the book, and miscellaneous housekeeping expenses.

All this is obvious; but it needs to be stated because it introduces one of the basic points of conflict which appears when a book is worth publishing but will not earn back its investment.

If a book is worth publishing but only at a loss, the next act has customarily been to look for a source of subsidy. No exception to this can be taken if a source of subsidy is available. But while subsidies have by no means entirely dried up, they have diminished; and a reading of today's economics and news headlines has convinced this writer that they are likely to diminish still further. By a subsidy I mean a cash gift all or a large part of which is expected not to return, at least not to the giver. It does not include sums which are an advance of capital, or general allowances in kind such as the hospitality of a university toward a press or a learned society.

If the assumption that we shall have to get along with greatly diminished subsidies is valid, then the only hope for maintaining the present system of publishing good books at a loss would be a demonstration that the revenues coming to the publisher of scholarly books from the sale of successful titles are sufficient to cover the losses from the sale of those not so successful. So far as the learned societies are concerned, this obviously is not the case; and

it can be only partially attained by some of the university presses, despite their best efforts. All of them, big and small, are being continually pressed to publish more and more, and they cannot.

There are only two ways to approach this dilemma. One is, roughly speaking, to insist that only those books be accepted for publication which are so "good" that their sales will, in the aggregate, offset the investment they create. By "good" is meant good writing, a refining of documentation so that it is less crudely obvious to the non-specialist, a broadening and often a generalizing of the subject matter.

The other way is to accept a scholarly manuscript much as it is, and make it available. If it is useful and fulfills its purpose, do not put dozens of editorial hours into trying to re-work it, print it by whatever printing method its expected sale can support, and bank on the fact that scholarly readers are not nearly as sensitive to editorial niceties as editors think they are.

These two points of view are naturally not mutually exclusive, but I think it is fair to say that they clearly exist. Those who support the former include most of the professionals. They want books of which they can be proud, handsome and well-written books which will sell and be widely reviewed. They are jealous of the traditions of the graphic arts—a very ancient tradition so far as university presses are concerned, as witness the fact that the first printers in France went to work at the Sorbonne, continuing that institution's already active concern with the copyists who preceded them. This group justifies its preoccupation with "good" books by declaring that much scholarly writing is poor, and that some works which actually are published are then judged by reviewers to be trivial.

The other group has its justifications, too. The chief is that not every scholarly book or article can yield to treatment. Were they written in the tongues of both men and angels, they would nevertheless continue to be addressed to specialists alone, and their chief destination would continue to be cubicles of fellow specialists in the stacks of the research library. To dress them up simply increases the loss, magnifies the retail price, and thus diminishes still further the area of usefulness.

I believe strongly that it is possible to justify both points of view. Each can and must co-exist with the other. We are not up against Gresham's law. It is possible to publish at all levels. While there must be standards, they must be of different sorts. There is a serious drawback to the theory that we must publish only the "best": what is the best? Can we always tell what it is? I am also disturbed about the implications of a system which sometimes seems to favor those with private means at the expense of those who have none. More than once scholars have remarked to me that the best investment they ever made in their future was the money invested in a printed dissertation. At what point, at a time of multiplying costs, does such an investment be-

come a special privilege? And in any case the fact is that we *do* have publishing at more than one level. We have our second-floor suites where Mr. Knopf labors, and the more he publishes the more pleased I. Then we have a somewhat less elaborate suite somewhere (probably on the same floor with Mr. Knopf but without the view) for Mr. Wilkerson, and the more he is encouraged the better. Upstairs in less elaborate offices are to be found the learned societies and the councils. There is also a basement.

In the basement are to be found the people who do not publish but make available, although one often has to be a Sherlock Holmes to find what they have made available. Much of what is done in this basement is a loss in every way except in cash. Here originate the books which are given away (sometimes by the system of inter-library exchange) or which are privately printed. They are produced in the basement because through self-help a large cash outlay can be reduced and part of the overhead cost wiped out. Investment is reduced. But after the work has been done and the book printed, there is a danger of its being lost to scholarship because the self-publisher knows little about distribution and because he is by his nature impermanent. For scholarly purposes availability has to be continuing.

To the end that scholarly publishing is done by publishers I hope that more university presses will establish subsidiary imprints so that highly specialized books can be accepted, cheaply printed, and published along formalized lines and in a limited fashion. A subsidiary imprint under these circumstances protects the main imprint and keeps things straight. I also hope (and spend a good deal of time arguing) that both university presses and learned societies will accept for printing and distribution books which have been made ready for the camera in the form we on the ACLS staff call the "perfect manuscript." In brief, these are books which have been professionally typed book-fashion on composing typewriters. This typing, which is paid for by someone other than the publisher, is a subsidy if you will, but one which is often easier to raise. It can be considered the final product of research rather than the initial operation in printing. Departments may do it on departmental funds. Sometimes scholars can themselves do it; there is one such right now in the University of Wisconsin, and his book will be published by that press. The Mathematical Society has commenced a series along these lines. We in the ACLS ourselves are doing it, and have reason to be optimistic about the results. It seems likely that such a book can be printed by offset, and priced so that the printing and publishing investment plus 25 percent of the printing cost for overhead can be discharged by the sale of 500 copies.

A description of this theory of the perfect manuscript was published in *PMLA*, and the writer almost immediately received a perturbed letter from a university publisher who stated that in his experience the scholar often is

not capable of editing his own work. It should be noted that the publisher retains his right to accept or reject. In any case let us face it: these books will not be perfect. What we ask of them is that they be useful. I am not trying to dilute the level of scholarly publishing but rather to suggest an alternative to having books either published in the basement or not published at all.

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Since, whatever happens, there will continue to be a number of these, the work for 1950 included assembling information which will ultimately be collected in a handbook for basement publishers. It will be a what-to-do booklet, largely consisting of bibliographic information such as what, how, and why The Library of Congress catalogs books and under what circumstances it makes catalog cards available; procedures of securing copyright; the names of media like Wilson's *Cumulative Index* and *Publisher's Weekly's* weekly record which list the names of all new publications they are told about; titles of specialized periodicals which collect and publish at least annually the harvest of new books in their fields. To this will be added something about the buying of lists together with some information about third-class mail. One section, which ought to be included but will not appear due to lack of the time and money it would cost, would be an up-to-date list of all review media in all fields of our constituent societies, together with specific annotations about the book review editor—who he is and where he is. This information is both important and hard to find. It is important because at base it is reviews which sell scholarly books. It is hard to find because of constant changes. Nevertheless it would be a real service to book publishing groups if this information were on tap in the ACLS. It cannot be purchased; it has to be accumulated. Not even the Educational Directory maintains such lists.

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Books are constantly appearing which do not fit into any self-financing scheme whatever. Among these are the relatively few major works which will be permanent tools of research but which, despite their towering height, have so small an audience that they are certain to lose money. On the other hand, they neither should nor, until the day of the office film-composing machine, often can be composed except in metal types. There are not as many of these books as I used to think. On my trips I consistently ask this question: "Of your own personal knowledge is there any manuscript of commanding scholarship which, after a reasonable time, has failed to find a publisher?" In almost all cases the titles cited are tools rather than results of research. (One thing, incidently, which we ought to do someday is to compile a list of such works. The word "commanding" may prove to be a difficulty, but no more so than any other value judgment.) Whatever the number,

however, such books do exist, and, however discouraging our present prospects for grants-in-aid, we should consider all possible ways and means of assisting them.

To this end your adviser on publications has been spending considerable time this past year reviewing the history of the books which we already have aided, during the decade of the Carnegie grants. More than two hundred titles, actual publication of which occurred between 1936 and 1949, will be considered in terms of subsidy, cost, sales, and rate of return. Certain facts seem to be emerging.

Information concerning ACLS-aided books published by the Mediaeval Academy and a roughly similar group brought out by a university press during this thirteen-year period has been tabulated. While all basic facts in these tables (not reproduced here) were supplied by the publishers, the conclusions concerning net income have had to be estimated. Although in this sense they are guesses, nevertheless they have been reviewed by each publisher and are reasonably accurate.

What do these tables show?

The percentage of grants to manufacturing cost for all books was 22.0 for the press, 35.6 for the Academy.

The percentage of net cash income (*i.e.*, after all deductions and discounts) to total cost was 48.6 for the press, 57.1 for the Academy.

The percentage of net cash income to total cost for all books printed in editions less than 1,000 was 39.3 for the press, 59.7 for the Academy.

The same percentage but for books printed in editions greater than 1,000 copies (whether at the same time or cumulative) was 59.0 for the press and 53.3 for the Academy.

It will be noted that on the whole both press and Academy did very well on more books, or will do when the slow sales curve finally languishes to zero, than they did poorly, and that the major part of the yet unreturned investment is cooped up in a few spectacularly unproductive titles. It will also be noted that on the whole you lose money on such books.

While these figures should be received with reservations until similar tables and percentages shall have been compiled for other societies and presses, they square with common sense. It appears that the average scholarly book will earn at least 50 percent of its adjusted cost if it is published in the usual way and then allowed to keep on selling indefinitely. We can further deduce that if a book is specialized and hence printed in a very small edition, no mistake is made if it be entrusted to an active learned society, both because the society can afford to maintain its back list indefinitely, however small the annual sale, and because the society does not charge against the book for full cost of handling it. We can further deduce that, on the other hand, if the required edition is greater (let us say, greater than 1,000), the future of that

book should be given to a university press since the press by its very nature is better able to market books. Its larger initial cost is outbalanced by its greater ability to distribute.

The question, therefore, is raised whether or not we should undertake to find, if we can, funds from which capital loans can be made to societies or similar institutions up to half the amount of the adjusted cost of manufacturing certain works of pronounced merit, this loan to have a first call on revenue. The society with invested funds, or in a position to accumulate revenues from a small back list, may want to bring out a promising title but not be in a position to pay the printer. When I say a loan, I mean just that, a non-interest bearing loan due after a period of years. A revolving fund set up on such a basis would really revolve. Perhaps someone will say, "If it can be shown that at least half of the cost of publishing the average scholarly book will be returned, why not let the society furnish that half, looking elsewhere for the subsidy to cover the other half? Why a loan?" The answer is that the societies do not have enough such money, and we wish to expand the book publishing activities of the societies. They must move in to do the very specialized book which the university press, except for those few with annual grants from their universities (usually restricted to the products of the local campus), is increasingly unable to publish because of mounting overhead. I look to the possibility of making ten-year loans to the societies without interest, and propose that we inquire into the possibility of finding funds for this purpose, such funds to be supplied to us annually for ten years, at the end of which time the first installment would be returned by the borrowers for new uses.

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We have a conference of secretaries each year, and the secretaries apparently find it valuable. A conference of editors on an occasional basis would be equally to the point. The turnover of editors is higher than that of secretaries, and many of them come to their duties without much experience in printing production. In a publishing house the editor edits, the production man produces; in a society, however, one man does both, and his tendency is to lean on his printer for the second part of his dual job. This sometimes leads to an avoidable expense, since the academic printers have found it necessary to establish editorial departments through which most of the copy they receive is routed to make sure that the compositors have been properly instructed what to do. These editorial services are a part of the printers' bills. Yet it is so easy to handle copy for a periodical, the format of which does not change from year to year, that all editors ought to be able to do what Norman DeWitt accomplished with the *Classical Journal*. Mr. DeWitt was faced with a rise in prices which he could not afford. After exploring the situation he set out to make it possible for his printer to produce his journal

less expensively. While this involved a change of format, the kernel of the reforms was to prepare copy in such a way that the printer could with confidence route it from the mailroom directly to the composing room.

To accomplish this requires little more equipment than a handbook on the type styles of a periodical and some rubber stamps; but in addition it demands that the editor know clearly what a compositor needs to be told. The journal may have been set up in Monotype 8A since 1894; nevertheless the compositor may not have been in the plant since 1894, may not have been there for more than a week. To mark everything, but everything, demands perseverance and a willingness to work at details. It also demands that the editor have a thick skin. If a contribution is editorially acceptable but mechanically poor, it must be returned for retyping, perhaps with a copy of a printed style sheet (the brilliant *MLA* style sheet is good for this purpose, being concise and yet informative), and this must be done however eminent the contributor.

I have no doubt that our editors are willing to do this work; some of them are meticulous about it. Others do not as clearly see the necessity for it. That necessity can perhaps most easily be demonstrated if we put our editors and their printers together, in one room and around one table, so that these and other matters could be discussed. Such a conference would require very careful staff work, and it might be better to do it printer by printer. But that it should be done, I have no doubt.

* * * * *

Much time and thought have been given to analyses of some of the periodicals published by our societies. These analyses have been prepared for each secretary who requested one. They are not easily prepared since they call for an examination of back volumes and familiarity with the plant which prints the periodicals.

If there is any one general comment to be made about our periodicals, it is that they have an exaggerated respect for traditional page size and for the single column. Typographically these concepts tend to become ill-mated. The typical scholarly quarterly is about $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the original design may have called for eleven or twelve point type leaded two points, set to a width of about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This is good. It reads easily and the margins are ample. But as time passes and the search for economies sharpens, both the set of the type is reduced and the width of the type-page increased. This has gone to such a point that it may fairly be said of most journals that the reduced quotations and footnotes, and in some cases the book reviews, are unreadable. The limits of the average human eye so far as reading characters per line is concerned have been explored; and almost all of these journals consistently exceed those limits.

For some of the journals it may also be said that they waste press space. They could with profit be increased to a maximum of $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Without, however, going into double column format this is impossible, since a line of eight point type which is difficult to bridge at twenty-seven picas would be even more difficult at thirty-three; in addition, most Linotypes cannot set wider than thirty picas, and some of our journals are set on Linotypes.

In view of the fact that we may be entering into another period of controls and shortages, the editorial boards of all journals are earnestly advised to consider preparing alternate formats, even at the cost of breaking with a traditional size. Even if not adopted out of hand, these formats would be ready for an emergency. For those periodicals with small circulation there may be little gained by a change, since the cost of composition is a constant and may even be increased wherever the printer charges a penalty for double column Monotype make-up. But for those with larger circulations, the possibility of editors suddenly finding themselves faced with the necessity of making a drastic reduction in paper consumption gives point to the recommendation that they look into double column, larger (or smaller) size, or any other functional change the printer may recommend. Those journals which are already in double column do not seem to have suffered by it. A comparison of the fine October 1950 issue (Vol. LIV, No. 4) of the *American Journal of Archaeology* with Vol. LII, No. 3, will show what can be done about getting more on a page without any decrease—in fact an increase—in legibility.

* * * * *

That problem of scholarly publishing which is unquestionably the most difficult to solve with the means, the financial means, at our disposal is the Big Project. By the Big Project I refer to such ventures as the *Middle English Dictionary* and the *Linguistic Atlas*. Financing such volumes into print has never been easy anywhere, and here we enjoy neither State aid nor low printing costs. If to set a page of the revised *Columbia Encyclopedia* costs more than thirty dollars, a cost which the *Encyclopedia* will absorb within its merited large sale, the future, even at half this cost, will be dark indeed for the great tools of research.

In the opinion of the adviser on publications we must explore new methods, and in particular new procedures, if such work is to be done at a cost within our potential. The staff which does the research and prepares the copy must do the equivalent of setting type. The members of that staff are *ex post facto* the people best prepared intellectually to handle the copy, and to that virtue we shall have to couple enough manual dexterity that one machine or another can be employed to furnish finished perfect manuscripts, or exposed negative films, to the printer. As for the machinery itself, we have

at present the Vari-typer. It is a difficult and in many ways a temperamental machine, but it has its points. Another which, if successful at all, will be superior for the composing of the Big Project is a device, as yet unnamed, which is being put together for the Graphic Arts Research Foundation, Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

As an important part of my normal duties I inquire into all new printing methods and devices which promise some lightening of our publishing burden. Much of this time is lost; there are a good many false trails. Many of them are dim, since machinery takes years to develop and more years being tested for maintenance and performance. This Cambridge machine gives grounds for cautious optimism. If it succeeds (and it must be remembered that the year Lanston patented the Monotype no less than seven other composing machines were also patented, no one of which survives)—if it succeeds it may be the means for moving the Big Project to a successful conclusion. It will do this because it will have very large matrix capacity and should be quite simple to operate. The product is film. Here is something worth watching.

* * * * *

Inherent within the nature of scholarly printing and publishing are complexities which can assure that always, whatever the machines and the methods, we shall be up against higher costs than those assumed by less complicated media. If scholarly publishing were too easy, it would probably immediately deteriorate. The only factor which can maintain a judicious balance, especially as printing methods and documentary procedures proliferate, is an understanding of what is involved. Gone forever are the days when one simply took a manuscript to a printer and waited for proof. It has become necessary for the scholar to know something more about the mechanics and economics of printing. If not, we can whistle for better writing and cleaner manuscripts and a closer comprehension of the publisher's problem. Attention to these matters must be applied at the source, and the source is the graduate school. The members of the staff have become convinced that so long as scholars should, and are expected to, publish in justification of their title, it is desirable that all graduate students, at least those in the Humanities and the Social Sciences who are pursuing a doctorate, be given some foreknowledge of the tool which they are expected to use.

Fortunately most large centers of graduate education have university presses. The presses are an ideal source of the necessary instruction. After surveying the situation during much of the year 1950 and after having concluded from both correspondence and personal interview that the time is ripe for concerted action, the ACLS and the Association of American University Presses are addressing a letter to graduate deans concerning the desir-

ability of some orientation of the graduate student in the mechanics and economics of printed communication. The letter proposes that this need be met in part by a series of public lectures to be held not less frequently than once a year. For these lectures the personnel of university presses could be used.

The AAUP and the ACLS express their willingness to assist in the implementation of this program: the presses as agencies to develop a program and to carry it through under the auspices of the interested institutions; the ACLS as an active party in the gathering of materials and funds and, through its constituent societies, as a means of drawing attention to the objectives of the program. The graduate deans are asked to indicate their opinion as to the value of this proposal and their willingness to cooperate in the further development of the plan.

We are optimistic about this program and about its long-term benefits. It strikes at the roots. The presses are joining in this program primarily because information of this kind is the essential ingredient for successful co-operation between them and their faculties. We are in it because no other program seems to be more basic in scholarly publishing. More power to the Cornell University Press which, without waiting for any further encouragement, has announced four lectures to be held under the auspices of the Graduate School of that university during February 1951.

HENRY M. SILVER

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES OF CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES

January 24-25, 1951, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

The twenty-seventh annual Conference of Secretaries of the Constituent Societies of the American Council of Learned Societies was held at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, January 24 and 25, 1951, with James Washington Bell presiding. All the Constituent Societies were represented except the American Philosophical Society and the American Sociological Society. Five other Secretaries were absent (Bibliographical Society of America, American Folklore Society, College Art Association of America, American Political Science Association, Modern Language Association of America) but were represented by alternates. The Association of American Geographers on its own initiative and expense was represented by its retiring Secretary in addition to the present incumbent. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was represented by its Executive Officer in addition to the Secretary. The Executive Offices of the ACLS were represented by

Messrs. Daugherty, Silver and Wellemeyer. By invitation, Mr. Wolfe of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training was also present.

The first session was devoted to two general topics: the organization and current activities of each Society and problems pertaining to placement and retirement of personnel. Mr. Wellemeyer discussed recent developments in roster and placement activities, and Mr. Wolfe discussed the gathering of statistical data relating to the personnel of the Societies.

The second session was devoted to discussion of three subjects which had been planned for separate panels but which, by general consent, were taken up serially by the session as a whole. Led by Mr. Silver, there was a lively discussion of problems of the publishing and promotion of learned books. It was *voted* that the Conference of Secretaries strongly recommends that the ACLS should sponsor a conference of editors of the Constituent Societies; the expenses to be paid insofar as possible from the funds of the Conference of Secretaries which are hereby made available for this purpose. Problems of handling and investing a society's endowment funds and problems of maintaining and increasing membership in the Societies were then treated in some detail.

The first part of the third session was devoted to reports of the Secretaries of numerous Societies on the reactions and experiences of their respective Societies regarding loyalty oaths and violations of academic freedom. The Conference was then joined by members of the Board of Directors of the ACLS. After informative statements by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director of the Council on the organization of scholarship and the relation of the Council and the Societies, a stimulating discussion followed on the obligation for and the means of interpreting the fruits of humane research to a larger public. The members of the Board of Directors then retired, and the Conference was reassembled for final business.

Mr. Bell was elected to succeed himself as Chairman and Mr. Stephens was elected Secretary for the coming year. It was *voted* that the Board of Directors be informed that the Secretaries regard their Annual Meeting as profitable and that they appreciate the opportunity afforded them for discussing common problems and attending sessions of the Council.

FERRIS J. STEPHENS
Acting Secretary

REPORT OF ACLS DELEGATES TO THE
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING*of the*INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES
BRUXELLES, June 13-17, 1950

The UAI met at the Palais des Académies in Bruxelles, June 13-17, 1950, with delegates from the following countries present: Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States and Yugoslavia. Poland, which had been represented in 1949, sent no delegates. Austria reported that for financial reasons it could not be represented.

A full account of the proceedings appears in the printed bulletin distributed by the Secretariat. Only certain actions of particular interest will be mentioned here.

The UAI lost and gained a member in this session. The Academy of Sciences of Portugal withdrew from membership, but Canada applied for membership and its representation through the Humanities Research Council was accepted. The Humanities Research Council and the ACLS are the two member bodies which are not academies in the usual European sense.

The UAI gave its sponsorship to a new international project, the fourteenth in its list, the lists of *Mediaeval and Renaissance Latin Translations and Commentaries*, which had been proposed to the UAI by the ACLS. The active direction of the project remains in the hands of the American Executive Committee; but Mr. Kristeller was designated "Directeur" insofar as relations with the UAI are concerned, and the following international advisory committee was appointed: Messrs. Mynors (Great Britain), Dain (France), Franceschini (Italy), Masai (Belgium), Blatt (Denmark), McGuire and Ullman (United States). Through the enterprising planning of the group of American scholars who conceived and started this project, a considerable number of foreign scholars have been persuaded to participate in the project. UAI sponsorship should make the project even better known abroad so that even more foreign assistance may be obtained.

A major weakness in the structure of the UAI has been its arrangements for fulfilling administrative and secretarial functions between meetings. The Belgian Academy has most generously housed the UAI's Secretariat and has been host for most of the annual meetings. The Permanent Secretary of the Belgian Academy, presently Victor Tourneur, has served without compensation as Administrative Secretary of the UAI and made the necessary arrangements for meetings. It has not been the practice in the past to maintain any

substantial file of information on the projects apart from the annual reports to commissions. The inadequacy of these arrangements was highlighted early in 1949 when the possibility of UNESCO subventions became evident. The UAI as a member of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH) could submit to the Council projects for subsidy with UNESCO funds. It proved easy enough to suggest projects for consideration, but because of inadequate records, very difficult to develop dossiers on the projects which would satisfy UNESCO's reasonable requirements.

In view of these facts the UAI at its meeting in June 1949, voted to appropriate a substantial portion of its own budget to support a part-time secretary who, it was expected, would develop an adequate file on each project and prepare the necessary documentation for requests for funds. Such a secretary was appointed. He failed to attend the meeting, and there appeared to be very little evidence of any constructive contribution on his part. In the face of very general dissatisfaction with this experiment, his post was voted out of existence.

A new effort was made to solve this problem by appointing a "directeur" for each sponsored project, this person to be a scholar himself involved in the project and well informed concerning the work of his collaborators. The "directeur" would be asked to develop a status report on his project, and the report would be reviewed by the Bureau, the Executive Committee composed of the elected officers of the UAI. The Bureau has not met previously between meetings, but this time the expenses for a meeting were voted. It is to be hoped that the Bureau, aided by M. Tourneur, will maintain that bureaucratic pressure sometimes required to force scholars to tell all about projects in which they are involved. If reports for each project are available, it may be possible to work up a wider participation and a greater interest in and enthusiasm for UAI projects.

UAI projects have received assistance from UNESCO. The Permanent Committee of CIPSH recommended support as follows for UAI projects:

For 1950:

Tradition Musulmane	\$1,000
Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae	3,000
Corpus Vasorum	2,000
Manuscrits alchimiques latins	600
Bulletin Du Cange	500
Dictionnaire du Droit international	3,000

For 1951:

Corpus Vasorum	\$3,000
Manuscrits alchimiques latins	600
Bulletin Du Cange	500
Dictionnaire du Droit international	500

The UAI voted to use \$1,150 of the sum made available from UNESCO's 1951 budget as a subsidy for the publication of Miss Gisela Richter's fascicle in the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, the second in the series for the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

This meeting witnessed certain steps with reference to the Dictionary of Mediaeval Latin, which may augur a happier future for this venerable project. For some years there have been stresses and strains among the international participants. Each year there were reports of boxes of *fiches*, the product of long hours of scholarly labor, sent to the Institut de France with a certain impression spreading abroad that the pile of undigested paper was growing higher and higher though the dictionary seemed ever farther away. After yet another report of this kind, one of the Belgian delegates, who through war experiences had acquired a more than scholarly knowledge of English, referred to the Institut de France as a place for "Fish and Chits."

There is some hope for improvement in the digestive process as a consequence of constructive suggestions submitted by Messrs. Blatt and Høeg, the Danish delegates, which were unanimously adopted. These involved the determination of specific next steps and the establishment of an Editorial Committee to supervise the "immediate realization" of an International Dictionary of Mediaeval Latin, the membership of this committee being Messrs. Baxter, Blatt, Franceschini, Roques, Svennung, and van de Woestyne. The Committee was to meet in Paris in September at which time it was hoped that Berthold L. Ullman and Joseph R. Strayer could be present as observers, since the UAI is very eager to obtain a renewal of collaboration with the Mediaeval Academy of America. A special report concerning this meeting is appended.

The United States delegates this year, as were last year's, were impressed by the warm welcome they received from the delegates of other countries. The latter still refer to the break in immediate contact which took place during the war years, and to their desire to be in close touch with America and, at the same time, to have America informed concerning their activities. Several delegates emphasized the desirability of having the American delegates not only come to the UAI meetings, but visit other countries. One cannot escape the impression, whatever the common remarks one hears about foreign attitudes toward American scholarship, that our foreign friends in the UAI accept us and want us to be a part of their world. The responsible leadership of the United States in technology is accepted and recognized. It may be that in humanistic studies our place among our peers is better recognized than we fully appreciate.

The UAI is surely not one of the more spectacular international agencies, but it has a dramatic force of its own. There is a spiritual value in this body composed this year of men from eleven countries, a sense of common work-

ing interest overflowing diversities of language and tradition. There may be things which need doing that are not done, things which the UAI itself should do and has not done. In the sense of urgency which grips us all now, we should recognize that what we need is not less of the UAI but more of it. It will not surprise anyone if a classicist and a mediaevalist turn out to be gradualists who would prefer to hold fast to something which is good, even while seeing something which is better. The spirit of the UAI is the right one. It just needs more places on which to light.

CHARLES E. ODEGAARD
BERTHOLD L. ULLMAN

REPORT OF ACLS OBSERVER AT THE MEETING OF THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE MEDIAEVAL
LATIN DICTIONARY

Paris, September 19-20, 1950

The new Editorial Committee of the Mediaeval Latin Dictionary held a meeting at Paris on September 19-20, which the undersigned attended as an observer. The official minutes state that the Committee in principle admitted all mediaeval Latin in the projected dictionary but that practical considerations made it necessary to limit, at least provisionally, the "editorial work preparatory to the edition and the edition itself" to the period for which the collection of material is complete or nearly so.

It is hoped that this cautiously and rather vaguely worded plan will be approved by the various academies. If so, the Committee will go about preparing the manuscript of a first volume, perhaps covering LMN, which it would hope to have ready by June 1952. The collection of material down to 1000 A.D. or later is complete for France, Italy, and England, and the first volume would be based primarily on this material without, however, excluding later material if available. The desire to reconcile conflicting views has produced some indefiniteness on this point. UNESCO has been asked for a grant to carry on the work. The collection of additional material will continue and the publication of regional dictionaries is encouraged. As now planned, the dictionary presumably would be constantly revised, at least by the addition of supplements, as more material became available.

On the whole, it seems that the project is capable of realization within a reasonable time and that it should be given approval and support. Though there is no assurance that the work will be finished within a few years, there is real hope that the leisurely and perhaps illusory perfectionism of earlier years has given way before a determined effort to achieve practical results. The "Lexicon Imperfectum" of the Italians is perhaps, by its very title, an indication of the new attitude.

BERTHOLD L. ULLMAN

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Marland Billings, Harvard University (NRC); Francis J. Brown (ACE); Aaron J. Brumbaugh, Frances Shimer College (ACE); George S. Counts, Columbia University (ACE); Harold Deutsch, University of Minnesota (SSRC); Mortimer Graves (Charles E. Odegaard, alternate) (ACLS); Sidney Painter, The Johns Hopkins University (ACLS); William R. Parker, New York University (ACLS); M. H. Trytten (NRC); Carl F. Voegelin, Indiana University (SSRC); Paul Weiss, The University of Chicago (NRC); Bryce Wood (SSRC)

*Deceased.

THE CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES

American Philosophical Society.

Founded 1743; incorporated 1780.
Address: 104 South 5th Street (Independence Square), Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

Officers:

President: Edwin G. Conklin

Vice-Presidents: Arthur H. Compton, Herbert F. Goodrich, Waldo G. Leeland

Secretaries: Jacob R. Schramm, Richard H. Shryock

Treasurer: Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company

Executive Officer: Luther P. Eisenhart

Librarian: William E. Lingelbach

Qualifications for membership: Election from among citizens or residents of the United States who have achieved distinction in the sciences or humanities, in letters, in the practice of the arts or of the learned professions, or in the administration of affairs. Foreign members are elected from among persons who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States, and who are of the greatest eminence for their attainments in science, letters, or the liberal arts.

Dues: None.

Membership: Resident, 487 (limited to 500); Foreign, 73 (limited to 75).

Meetings in 1950: Annual General, April 20-22, Hall of Society, Philadelphia, 143 members and approximately 75 guests in attendance; Autumn General, October 26-27, 131 members and approximately 75 guests in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual General, April 19-21, Hall of Society, Philadelphia; Autumn General, November 8-9, Hall of Society, Philadelphia.

Publications in 1950: *Proceedings* (vol. 94); *Transactions* (vol. 40); *Memoirs (Benjamin Franklin and Catharine Ray Greene—Their Correspondence: 1754-1790)*, by William G. Roelker; *The Letters of Benjamin Franklin and Jane Mecom*, by Carl Van Doren); Year

Book. Editor, Luther P. Eisenhart, 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania.

Honors and awards given by Society: John F. Lewis Prize (awarded to Sewall Wright, Professor of Zoology, The University of Chicago, for his paper "Population Structure in Evolution", read April 21, 1949, and published in *Proceedings* (vol. 93, no. 6, pp. 471-478)); Henry M. Phillips Prize (awarded to Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large, Department of State, in appreciation of his contribution to international jurisprudence by his book *Modern Law of Nations*).

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: Finance, Research, Meetings, Hall, Publications, Library, Membership, Nomination.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Founded and incorporated 1780.
Address: 28 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: Howard Mumford Jones

Secretary: Henry B. Phillips

Treasurer: Horace S. Ford

Qualifications for membership: "The Academy shall consist of Fellows, elected from the citizens or residents of the United States of America.... They are arranged in four Classes, according to the Arts and Sciences in which they are severally proficient.... The number of Fellows shall not exceed one thousand." Fellows are nominated by the Academy.

Dues: Resident Fellows (within 50 miles of Boston), \$15; non-resident Fellows, \$7.50.

Membership: Fellows, 912 (Class I, Mathematical and Physical Sciences, 254; Class II, Natural and Physiological Sciences, 247; Class III, Social Arts, 204; Class IV, Humanities, 207); Fellows Emeriti, 52; Foreign Honorary Members, 150.

Meetings in 1950: Monthly, October through May (on second Wednesday); Annual, May 10. All meetings are held at the House of the Academy. Attendance varies from 60 to 200.

Meetings in 1951: Monthly, October through May (on second Wednesday); Annual, May 9. All meetings are held at the House of the Academy.

Publications in 1950: *Bulletin* (8 issues, October through May); *Proceedings* (5 issues, irregular). Editor, Taylor Starck, Busch-Reisinger Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Honors and awards given by Society: The Rumford Medals, the Amory Prize; grants from the Permanent Science Fund, the Warren Fund, the Rumford Fund.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, United States National Commission for UNESCO.

Standing Committees: House, Membership, Meetings, Finance, Auditing, Publication, Permanent Science Fund, Rumford, C. M. Warren, Amory Prize.

Special activities during 1950: Contributions of several committees to the public welfare in the fields of conservation of museum objects; international relations; selection of a site for the Quartermaster Corps Laboratories; the teaching of science in secondary schools; the philosophy and unity of science; the problem of national manpower, particularly scientific.

Special activities planned for 1951: The Academy will continue to pursue its interest in international relations, the teaching of science, the philosophy of science, and will sponsor conferences on the utilization of solar energy and the international utilization of resources in general.

American Antiquarian Society. Founded and incorporated 1812.

Address: Park Avenue and Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: Samuel Eliot Morison
Vice-Presidents: Thomas Winthrop Streeter; George Sumner Barton

Director: Clarence Saunders Brigham
Librarian: Clifford Kenyon Shipton

Qualifications for membership: Honorary. Dues: None.

Membership: Resident, 200; Foreign, 9.

Meetings in 1950: April 19, Boston, 37 in attendance; Annual, October 18, Worcester, 47 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: April 18, Boston; October 17, Worcester.

Publications in 1950: *Proceedings* (vol. 60). Editor, Clifford Kenyon Shipton, Park Avenue and Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Honors and awards given by Society: None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: Publications, Finance, Library, Hall.

American Oriental Society. Founded 1842; incorporated 1843.

Address: 329 Sterling Memorial Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

Officers:

President: Walter E. Clark

Vice-President: Robert H. Pfeiffer

Secretary-Treasurer: Ferris J. Stephens.

Qualifications for membership: Corporate (all persons in sympathy with the objectives of the Society may apply to the Executive Committee for election); Life (Corporate members who donate \$100 at one time, less one-half the amount already paid in annual dues; Honorary (election by the Society on recommendation of the Executive Committee).

Dues: Corporate members, \$5.

Membership: Corporate members, 776; Life members, 58; Honorary members, 25. Total, 859.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, April 4-6, Cincinnati, 47 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, March 27-29, Philadelphia.

Publications in 1950: *American Oriental*

Series (vol. 33, *Old Persian Grammar, Texts, Lexicon*, by Roland G. Kent; vol. 34, *The Narrative of Bhoja (Bhopaprabandha) by Ballāla of Benares*, by Louis H. Gray); *Journal* (vol. 70). Editor, Murray B. Emeneau, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

Honors and awards given by Society: The Louise Wallace Hackney Scholarship for students of Chinese Art.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: Nominating, Promotion of Oriental Research, Membership, Enlargement of Resources.

American Numismatic Society. Founded 1858; incorporated 1865.

Address: Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, New York, N. Y.

Officers:

President: Louis C. West

Secretary: Sawyer McA. Mosser

Treasurer: Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company

Chief Curator: Sydney P. Noe

Librarian: Richard P. Breaden

Qualifications for membership: Interest in numismatics.

Dues: Fellows, \$17.50; Associates, \$7.50.

Membership: Fellows, 128; Associates, 468; Honorary, 12; Corresponding, 32. Total, 640.

Meetings in 1950: Regular, January, April and November (on second Saturday); Special, May 27. All meetings are held in the Society's Museum. The average attendance is 50.

Meetings in 1951: Regular, January, April and November (on second Saturday), in the Society's building.

Publications in 1950: *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* (nos. 116, 117, 118, 119, irregular); *Numismatic Literature* (quarterly); *Numismatic Studies* (no. 6, irregular); *Museum Notes* (no. 4, irregular); *Hispanic Numismatic Series* (no. 1, irregular). Editor, Sawyer McA. Mosser, New York City.

Honors and awards given by Society:

J. Sanford Saltus Medal; Archer M. Huntington Medal.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: Publications, Award of the Saltus Medal, Award of the Huntington Medal, United States Coins, Greek Coins, Roman Coins, Mediaeval Coins, European Coins, Contemporary Coins, Latin American Coins, Oriental Coins, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations and War Medals.

American Philological Association.

Founded 1869; incorporated 1937.

Address: Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

Officers:

President: William Chase Greene

First Vice-President: T. Robert S. Broughton

Second Vice-President: Jakob A. O. Larsen

Secretary-Treasurer: Meriwether Stuart Qualifications for membership: "Any lover of philological studies may become a member of the Association by a vote of the Board of Directors and the payment of annual dues."

Dues: Annual membership, \$6; Life membership, the completion of 40 years continuous membership or \$250; Sustaining membership, \$10 (if non-Life member), \$5 (if Life member); Joint membership (husband and wife who are both members of the Association), \$10.

Membership: Individuals, 1,069 (of which approximately 250 are Life members); Institutions, 95. Total 1,164.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 27-29, Toronto, approximately 175 members registered.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, December 27-29, Princeton University.

Publications in 1950: G. M. Bolling's edition of the *Ilias Atheniesium*, John L. Heller (ed.), a special publication of the American Philological Association in cooperation with the Linguistic Society of America; *Transactions and Proceedings* (vol. 80). Editor, Phillip H.

DeLacy, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Honors and awards given by Society:

At the Annual Meeting of 1950 an Award of Merit of the American Philological Association was established to be bestowed on an outstanding contribution to classical scholarship by a member of the Association published prior to the end of each calendar year preceding the Annual Meeting.

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

American Council of Learned Societies; *Fédération Internationale d'Etudes Classiques*.

Standing committees: Publication of Monographs, Materials for Research, Award of Merit of the American Philological Association.

Special activities during 1950: Contribution of \$1,000 to the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*; contribution of \$50 to a memorial to Guido Calza in the museum of Ostia, Italy; effort to secure wider knowledge of the classics through the Committee on Diffusion of Philological Knowledge; publication of Bolling's text of the *Ilias Atheniensium*.

Special activities planned for 1951: Continued support of the work of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*; publication of three Monographs: H. Fraenkel, *Dichtung und Philosophie des fruehen Griechentums*; T.R.S. Broughton, *Magistrates of the Roman Republic* (vol. 1); Aubrey Diller, *The Tradition of the Minor Greek Geographers*.

Archaeological Institute of America.
Founded 1879; incorporated 1906.

Address: Andover Hall, Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: Hugh Hencken

General Secretary: Van L. Johnson

Treasurer: Walter C. Baker

Qualifications for membership: Invitation or application.

Dues: Annual, \$10; Life, \$200 (one payment); Fellow of the Institute, \$100;

Contributing, \$50; Sustaining, \$15; Associate, \$5; Student, \$5.

Membership: Total, approximately 2,000.
Meetings in 1950: General, December 27-29, Toronto, about 160 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: General, December 27-29, Princeton, New Jersey.

Publications in 1950: *American Journal of Archaeology* (vol. 54, quarterly). Editor, Glanville Downey, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, Harvard University, Washington 7, D. C. *Archaeology* (vol. 3, quarterly). Editor, Jotham Johnson, New York University, Washington Square, New York 3, New York. *Bulletin* (vol. 41, annual). Editor, Van L. Johnson, Andover Hall, Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Honors and awards given by Society:
Foreign Honorary Membership.

Affiliations with other learned bodies:
American Council of Learned Societies; American Classical League; American Documentation Institute; National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings; International Classical Archaeology; schools of archaeological research.

Standing committees: Nominations, Norton Lectureship, Foreign Honorary Members, Monographs, Non-technical Publications, Relations with the Schools, Motion Pictures, Istanbul, Index of the Journal, Time and Place of the General Meeting, Resolutions, Visual Aids in Teaching, Ancient Glass.

Special activities during 1950: Sponsorship of the Norton lecturer, M. Claude F. A. Schaeffer of the Institut Français d'Archéologie, who spoke before many local societies throughout the United States.

Special activities planned for 1951: Sponsorship of the Norton lecturers, Mrs. Paola Zancani Montuoro of Italy and Professor Jotham Johnson of New York City, who will lecture throughout the country during the spring for the many local societies of the Institute.

Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. Founded 1880.

Address: In care of the Secretary (Louise P. Smith), Wellesley College, Wellesley 81, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: Erwin R. Goodenough

Vice-President: Sheldon H. Blank

Secretary: Louise P. Smith

Treasurer: Donald M. Englert

Qualifications for membership: Active (originally elected within the United States and Canada, although about 100 now resident elsewhere), qualifications not defined; nominated by members; mainly teachers with recognized training and status as Biblical scholars; secondarily, ministers, rabbis and priests with special scholarly interests; thirdly, promising advanced students; Honorary (outside the United States only), selected scholars of high attainment. Membership includes Jews, Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Dues: Active, \$5; Life, \$100; Honorary, none.

Membership: Active, 986; Elected, 141; Honorary, 19. Total, 1,146.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 27-29, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, about 300 in attendance; New England Section, December 2, Newton, Massachusetts, about 50 in attendance; Southern Section, March 27-28, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, about 75 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, December 27-28, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Publications in 1950: *Journal of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.* Editor, Robert C. Denton, Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut.

Honors and awards given by Society: None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; representative on the Board of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Standing Committees: Membership, Finance, Program, Research.

Modern Language Association of America. Founded 1883; incorporated 1900.

Address: 100 Washington Square East, New York 3, New York.

Officers:

President: Archer Taylor

First Vice-President: Christian Gauss

Second Vice-President: Jay B. Hubbell

Treasurer: Lyman R. Bradley

Executive Secretary: William R. Parker

Qualifications for membership: Regular (approval "by an officer of the Association;" actually, any person in academic life is accepted without question); Honorary (election by the Association; maximum, 40).

Dues: Regular, \$7; subscriptions to *PMLA* (by institutions), \$10.

Membership: Regular, 6,480; Honorary, 40. Total, 6,520.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 27-29, Hotel Statler, New York City. There are a half dozen or more regional MLA's, but none is formally affiliated with the national organization.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, December 27-29, Detroit, Michigan.

Publications in 1950: *PMLA* (quarterly) with two supplements (Proceedings and list of members; Bibliographical Supplement—Annual Bibliography, Research in Progress, etc.). Editor, William R. Parker, 100 Washington Square East, New York 3, New York.

Honors and awards given by Society: None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Council on Education (associate); Commission Internationale des Langues et Litteratures Modernes.

Standing Committees: Editorial (for *PMLA*), Book Publications, Research Activities, Program (for annual meeting), Trends in Education, Honorary Members, Photographic Reproductions, New Variorum Shakespeare, Auditing, International Cooperation.

American Historical Association.

Founded 1884; incorporated 1889.
Address: Library of Congress Annex,
Study Room 274, Washington 25, D. C.
Officers:

President: Robert L. Schuyler
Vice-President: James G. Randall
Executive Secretary: Guy Stanton Ford
Treasurer: Solon J. Buck

Qualifications for membership: Anyone who subscribes to the purposes of the Association.

Dues: Annual, \$5; Life, \$100.

Membership: Annual, 4,904; Life, 397;
Honorary, 15; Twenty-five year (institutions), 5; Annual (institutions), 451. Total, 5,772.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 28-30, Chicago, Illinois, 1,250 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, December 28-30, New York City.

Publications in 1950: *American Historical Review* (quarterly); Annual Report for 1949. Editor, Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex, Study Room 274, Washington 25, D. C.

Honors and awards given by Society:
Three modest money prizes, one honorary award, one fellowship (\$1,000) in various fields of history. The fellowship carries with it the publication of the winning manuscript.

Affiliations with other learned bodies:
American Council of Learned Societies; Social Science Research Council; International Committee of Historical Sciences.

Standing Committees: Prizes (twelve committees), Honorary Members, Documentary Reproductions, Government Publications. This does not include the Executive Committee and the Council.

Special activities during 1950: Annual meeting.

Special activities planned for 1951: Publication of *Writings on American History* and of the Index to all previous volumes; annual meeting.

American Economic Association.

Founded 1885; incorporated 1923.
Address: Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Officers:

President: John H. Williams
Vice-Presidents: Corwin D. Edwards;
Donald H. Wallace
Secretary-Treasurer: James Washington Bell

Qualifications for membership: Endorsement by a member and payment of dues, plus statement of enrollment as a student for junior members.

Dues: Annual, \$6; Family (second member without publications), \$1 additional; Junior, \$3; Subscribing, \$10; Contributing, \$25; Life, \$100.

Membership: Annual, 6,066; Family, 125; Junior, 654; Complimentary, 26; Life, 44; Honorary, 21. Total, 6,936. Subscribers, 2,578.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 27-30, Chicago, Illinois.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, probably December 27-30, Boston, Massachusetts.

Publications in 1950: *American Economic Review* (4 issues). Editor, P. T. Homan, University of California, Los Angeles, California. *Supplement to December 1950 Review* ("Teaching of Undergraduate Economics," Horace Taylor, ed.); *Papers and Proceedings* (May 1950). Editor, James Washington Bell, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. *Supplement to 1948 Directory*. Editor, James Washington Bell. *Report on Economic Instability* (reprinted from September 1950 *Review*), D. W. Wallace, ed.

Honors and awards given by Society:
Francis A. Walker Medal, given every five years "to [the] living economist who . . . has, during his career, made the greatest contribution to economics;" John Bates Clark Medal, given every two years "to that American economist under the age of forty who is adjudged to have made a significant contribution to economic thought and knowledge."

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

American Council of Learned Societies; Social Science Research Council; National Bureau of Economic Research; International Economic Association.

Standing Committees: Executive, Finance, Publications, Research, Public Issues, International Cooperation, Honors and Awards, Foreign Honorary Members, Academic Freedom, Teaching, Elections, Nominations, *ad hoc* Committee on Graduate Training.

Special activities during 1950: Report on Teaching Economics (the culmination of five years' work by committee and 11 subcommittees); report of *ad hoc* Committee on Graduate Training in Economics; republication of series of readings; *Survey of Contemporary Economics* (vol. II); Translations series (vol. I); report of Committee on Public Issues, Subcommittee on Economic Stability; Conference of International Economic Association (Monaco, September 10); Committee on Graduate Record Examination (Advanced Economics Test); Employment Registry at annual meetings and in *Review*.

Special activities planned for 1951: Continuation of report of *ad hoc* Committee on Graduate Training in Economics (professional standards, Ph.D. requirements, etc.); continuation of publication and translation activities listed for 1950; Report of Committee on Public Issues (International economic relations); announcement of prospective retirements of Professors of Economics, in March 1951 *Review*; learned societies' activities concerning academic freedom, loyalty oaths, statements or resolutions involving public issues and relations to propaganda groups represented as speaking for the profession; relation of Association to "splinter" groups and allied associations in annual meetings, etc. (e.g., C.E.A.); John Bates Clark Medal award.

American Folklore Society. Founded 1888; incorporated 1906.

Address: Bennett Hall, 34th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

Officers:

President: Francis Lee Utley

First Vice-President: Regina Flannery

Second Vice-President: Hector Lee

Secretary-Treasurer: MacEdward Leach

Qualifications for membership: Interest in folklore.

Dues: Regular, \$5; Institutional, \$6.50; Affiliate, \$4; Student, \$3.50.

Membership: Total, 1,044.

Meetings in 1950: August 28-30, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; December 28-31, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Meetings in 1951: December.

Publications in 1950: *Journal of American Folklore* (vol. 63); publication of *American Folklore Society Bibliographical Series* (vol. I, "Native American Balladry," by M. G. Laws; vol. II, "British Traditional Ballad in North America," by T. Coffin). Editor, Wayland D. Hand.

Honors and awards given by Society: Jo Stafford Prizes in Folklore (First, \$125; Second, \$75; Third, \$50).

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Anthropological Association; Modern Language Association; numerous regional folklore societies.

Standing Committees: Research, Membership, Editorial, Utilization, Education.

American Philosophical Association.

Founded 1901.

Address: Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Officers:

Chairman: D. W. Gotshalk

Secretary-Treasurer: George R. Geiger

Qualifications for membership: Active (an interest and competence in the field of philosophy, as evidenced by either a doctor's degree in the subject or a number of years of teaching and/or publication in the field); Associate (evidence of an interest in the field, to be determined by the executive committees of

the three regional divisions of the Association).

Dues: Active and Associate, \$4.

Membership: Active, 1,186; Associate, 105.
Total, 1,291.

Meetings in 1950: Eastern, December 28-29, University of Toronto, Toronto, approximately 400 in attendance; Pacific, December 28-29, University of California, Berkeley, California, about 80 in attendance; Western, May 4-5, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, approximately 200 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Eastern, December, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Pacific, December; Western, April, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Publications in 1950: *Proceedings and Addresses* (annual).

Honors and awards given by Society:
None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies:
American Council of Learned Societies;
International Federation of Philosophical Societies.

Standing Committees: Publication, Bibliography, International Cultural Cooperation, Carus Lectures.

Special activities during 1950: Increased international cooperation, especially in arranging places at American colleges and universities for visiting Latin-American philosophers.

Special activities planned for 1951: Continuation along the lines followed in 1950; further contacts with the international federation in Paris; further study to make the Association a more efficient political unit, chiefly in increasing the powers of the national board of officers.

American Anthropological Association.

Founded and incorporated, 1902.

Address: In care of the Secretary (D. B. Stout), University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, or in care of the Executive Secretary (Frederick Johnson), Peabody Foundation, Andover, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: W. W. Howells

Vice-President: W. W. Hill

Treasurer: J. O. Brew

Secretary: D. B. Stout

Executive Secretary: Frederick Johnson

Qualifications for membership: Members (anyone); Institutional subscribers (any institution, library, etc.); Exchanges (carefully selected institutions in dollar-short countries, with an eye to strategic placement of the Association's publications); Fellows (Ph.D. in anthropology, M.A. and professionally active, other degrees in allied fields and professionally active in anthropology—U.S. and Canada—); Liaison Fellows (active in allied fields, demonstrated interest in anthropology); Foreign Fellows (professional anthropologists in countries other than the U.S. and Canada).

Dues: Members, \$6; Institutional subscribers, \$9; Exchanges, something in return, preferably worth reviewing; Fellows, \$9; Liaison Fellows, \$9; Foreign Fellows, \$6.

Membership: Members, 1,555; Institutional subscribers, 722; Exchanges, 41; Fellows, 495; Liaison Fellows, 39; Foreign Fellows, 72. Total 2,951.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 28-30, Berkeley, California (jointly with American Folklore Society and with special meetings of the American Ethnological Society, the Society of Applied Anthropology, the Society of American Archaeology, and the Western States branch of the American Anthropological Association); Central States branch, May 19-20, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (jointly with the Society of American Archaeology), about 100 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, November 15-17, Palmer House, Chicago (with Chicago Anthropological Society as host).

Publications in 1950: *American Anthropologist* (vol. 52, nos. 1-4). Editor, M. J. Herskovits, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. *Memoir* 72 (part 2 of *American Anthropologist*, vol. 52, no. 4), "Acculturation and Personality among the Wisconsin Chippewa," by

Victor Barnouw (Harry Hoijer, ed.); *International Directory of Anthropologists* (published by the National Research Council but financed jointly by the American Anthropological Association, the National Research Council and the Viking Fund).

Honors and awards given by Society: Selected recipient of the Viking Fund Medal and Award in Cultural Anthropology for 1950; instituted in 1950 the Alfred Vincent Kidder Award of the American Anthropological Association.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; Social Science Research Council; National Research Council; American Council on Education; American Association for the Advancement of Science; representative to International African Institute; representative to Advisory Committee to the U. S. Member of the Commission on History of Pan American Institute of Geography and History; representative on National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.

Standing Committees: International Relations in Anthropology (jointly with National Research Council), Radioactive Carbon 14 (archaeological dating technique), Recovery of Archaeological Remains (jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies and the Society of American Archaeology), Anthropology and Point IV Program, American Native Languages (jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies and the Linguistic Society of America), Middle American Handbook.

Special activities during 1950: Annual meeting on the Pacific Coast for the first since since 1915 (in part in celebration of establishment of anthropology at the University of California by A. L. Kroeber fifty years ago); establishment of Anthropology and Point IV Committee, and through it entering a contract with the Department of State for producing an anthropological manual for Point IV use; passing of a resolution in which a stand was taken

against the bare majority of the Regents of the University of California concerning their requirement of a test oath of the faculty of the University.

Special activities planned for 1951: The Secretary is authorized to compile the data for and write a history of the Association's 50 years of existence, which will probably be printed as a special publication of the Association. A budget item is provided to cover the expenses.

American Political Science Association.

Founded 1903; incorporated 1950.

Address: 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Officers:

President: Peter Odegard

Vice-Presidents: Paul H. Appleby; J. Alton Burdine; George Galloway

Executive Director: Edward H. Litchfield

Qualifications for membership: Any person interested in scientific study and discussion of government and international affairs.

Dues: Regular, \$10; Family (when another member of the family is already a member of the Association), additional \$2; Student, \$4; Contributing, \$25; Life, \$250.

Membership: Regular, Student, Contributing and Life, 3,800; Libraries, 1,500. Total, 5,300.

Meetings in 1950: Forty-sixth Annual, December 28-30, Washington, D. C., 2,000 in attendance; Pacific Northwest Political Science Association, Third Annual, April 15-16, University of Washington, Seattle, 75 in attendance; Midwest Conference of Political Scientists, Eighth Annual, April 21-23, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 244 in attendance; Northern California Regional Political Science Association, Third Annual, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, April 22, 100 in attendance; Southern California Political Scientists, October 13, Whittier College, Whittier, California; New York State Political

Science Association, Fourth Annual, October 20-21, Utica, New York, 75 in attendance; Washington Chapter of the American Political Science Association, monthly meetings (October through June), Washington, D. C., average attendance, 50; New England Political Science Association, May, Boston; Southern Political Science Association, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Meetings in 1951: Forty-seventh Annual, August 28-30, San Francisco, California.

Publications in 1950: *American Political Science Review* (quarterly). Editor, Taylor Cole, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; *Toward a More Responsible Two-Party System*, Elmer E. Shattneider, ed.

Honors and awards given by Society: Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for best book in government and democracy (*Congress Makes a Law*, by Stephen K. Bailey); Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation Award for best book in government and human welfare (*Our More Perfect Union*, by Arthur N. Holcombe); Wendell L. Willkie, Freedom House, Award for best book in international relations (*Commerce of Nations*, by John B. Condliffe).

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Council on Education; International Political Science Association; Institute for Governmental Affairs; Social Science Research Council.

Standing Committees: American Legislatures, Regional Societies, International Cultural Relations, Advancement of Teaching, Research, Science and Technology, Citizen Participation in Politics, Labor-Management Relations, Political Parties, Latin-American Affairs, Reapportionment of Congress, Public Administration, National Defense, Far East, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Western Europe.

Special activities during 1950: Publication of report on two-party system, now being used by both major parties as basis for reorganization; publication of re-

port on reapportionment, used as basis for Presidential message to Congress on reapportionment.

Special activities planned for 1951: Publication of report on advancement of teaching; publication of report on American State Legislatures; preparation of mobilization roster of political scientists.

Bibliographical Society of America.

Founded 1904; incorporated 1927.

Address: 100 Washington Square, New York 3, N. Y. (P. O. Box 397, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.).

Officers:

President: James T. Babb

First Vice-President: Curt F. Buhler

Second Vice-President: Lawrence Clark Powell

Secretary: Donald F. Hyde

Treasurer: John D. Gordon

Permanent Secretary: Jean N. Weston

Qualifications for membership: Interest in bibliography and bibliographical research.

Dues: Annual, \$5; Contributing, \$25; Sustaining, \$100; Life, \$150.

Membership: Total, 1,300.

Meetings in 1950: January 20, New York Historical Society, New York City, 150 in attendance; June 10, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 100 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: January 26, New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.; June, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Publications in 1950: *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* (quarterly). Editor, Earle F. Walbridge, New York University, New York 3, N. Y.

Honors and awards given by Society: None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: Advisory Committee (Bibliography of American Imprints), Publications, Finance, Super-

visory Committee (Bibliography of American Literature).

Association of American Geographers.

Founded 1904; incorporated 1937; merged with American Society for Professional Geographers 1948.

Address: Executive office, Office of Naval Research, 2519 T-3, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.; Mailing Office, Box 333, Hamilton, New York.

Officers:

President: Preston E. James

Vice-President: Loyal Durand, Jr.

Treasurer: Lloyd D. Black

Secretary: Louis O. Quam

Qualifications for membership: The principal criterion is mature professional activity in the field of geography. This criterion shall be considered to have been met by an individual who possesses any one of the following qualifications: (a) a graduate degree in geography (or equivalent education), or (b) an undergraduate degree in geography and at least two years' full-time service as a professional geographer, or (c) significant professional contributions to the field of geography. Applicants for membership shall submit a statement of their training, experience, and contributions (including publications) through the Secretary to the Credentials Committee. Associates are persons who are actively interested in the objectives of the Association but who do not meet the qualifications for membership; they may apply to the Secretary for associate membership.

Dues: Members and Associates, \$7.50; 50 percent reduction to registered students.

Membership: Members, 1,100 (est.); Associates, 400 (est.). Total, 1,500 (est.).

Meetings in 1950: Annual, April 12-15, Worcester, Massachusetts; eight regional divisions have each held one or more meetings.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, March 19-22, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

Publications in 1950: *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* (quarterly).

Editor, Henry M. Kendall, Department of Geography, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. *The Professional Geographer* (6 issues). Editor, Shannon McCune, Department of Geography, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.

Honors and awards given by Society: Award of \$75 to Kirk Stone, University of Wisconsin, in partial support of his study, "Populating Alaska."

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

American Council of Learned Societies; National Research Council; International Geographical Union.

Standing Committees: Asian Studies, Awards Committee for Research Grants, Careers in Geography, Cartography, Centennial Studies, Central Office and Secretariat, Constitution Review, Credentials, Finance, Geographers and National Defense, Honors, International Fellowships, Investment, Köppen-Geiger "Handbuch der Klimatologie," Membership, National Atlas, Near East Studies, Nominating, Placement, Point Four Program, Program for 47th Annual Meeting, Publications, Relations with Foreign Geographers, Tellers, UNESCO Relations.

Special activities during 1950: Establishment of a Central Mailing Office at Hamilton, New York; continued work, through several committees, on the study "American Geography, Inventory and Forecast," which will be published in 1952; voted a substantial contribution to the International Geographical Union in support of the Washington meeting of the International Geographical Congress of 1952.

Special activities planned for 1951: Completion of study "American Geography, Inventory and Forecast."

American Sociological Society. Founded 1905; incorporated 1906.

Address: New York University, Washington Square, New York 3, New York.

Officers:

President: Robert C. Angell

First Vice-President: Margaret Jarman Hagood

Second Vice-President: Kingsley Davis

Secretary: John W. Riley

Executive Officer: Matilda White Riley

Qualifications for membership: Active (applicant must have received (1) the Ph.D. degree in Sociology, (2) a Master's degree in Sociology and have had at least two years of graduate study or of professional experience in teaching, research or practice in Sociology after obtaining the degree, or (3) the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent in a closely related field, such as Anthropology, Psychology, Economics or Political Science, and have had at least one year of professional experience in teaching, research or practice properly classifiable as sociological, or (4) have been elected by the Executive Committee upon recommendation by the Classification Committee because of his contribution to Sociology); Associate (interest in study, teaching, or research in Sociology); Student (undergraduate or graduate students in residence at educational institutions, who have not completed all requirements for the Ph.D. and who are sponsored by a member of the Society); Joint (Active and Associate), husbands and wives, both of whom shall have the rights and privileges to which their respective categories entitle them and mutual receipt of the *Review*.

Dues: Active, \$8; Associate, \$8; Student, \$4; Joint, \$9; Life, \$200; Donor, \$10.

Membership: Active, 1,636; Associate, 619; Student, 1,327. Total, 3,582.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, September 7-9, Denver, Colorado.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, September 5-7, Chicago, Illinois.

Publications in 1950: *American Sociological Review* (bi-monthly). Editor, Maurice R. Davie, 133 Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; *Directory of Members*; *Employment Bulletin* (periodic).

Honors and awards given by Society:

Edward L. Bernays Foundation Award (to be given in 1951).

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

American Council of Learned Societies; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Library Association; American Documentation Institute; Social Science Research Council; International Sociological Association.

Standing Committees: Executive, Editorial Board, Nominating, Program, Research, Membership, Public Relations, Resolutions.

Special activities during 1950: General reorganization and strengthening of Society.

Special activities planned for 1951: Constitutional revision; issuance of special bulletins dealing with subjects of professional interest.

American Society of International Law.

Founded 1906; incorporated 1950.

Address: 1422 F Street, N.W., Washington 4, D.C.

Officers:

President: Manley O. Hudson

Vice-Presidents: Edwin D. Dickinson, George A. Finch, Philip C. Jessup

Secretary: Edward Dumbauld

Treasurer: Edgar Turlington

Qualifications for membership: Annual (persons of good moral character interested in objectives of the Society); Honorary (a non-citizen of the United States having rendered distinguished service to the cause which the Society was formed to promote); Student (properly qualified undergraduates and graduates); Contributing and Supporting (Annual member paying increased dues); Life (Annual member paying \$200).

Dues: Annual, \$7.50; Student, \$4; Contributing, \$15; Supporting, \$25; Life, \$200.

Membership: Honorary, 11; Life, 37; others, 2,252. Total, approximately 2,300.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, April 27-29,

Washington, D. C., about 200 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, April 26-28, Washington, D. C.

Publications in 1950: *Proceedings* (1950); *American Journal of International Law* (vol. 44). Editor, George A. Finch, 1422 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Honors and awards given by Society:

Award of merit which may be given each year to author or authors of outstanding publications in the field of international law.

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

In April 1950 the Society voted to withdraw from its affiliations with the American Council of Learned Societies and the Inter-American Bar Association, and to adopt a policy of non-membership in outside organizations.

Standing Committees: Nominations, Annual Meeting, Selection of Honorary Members, Increase of Membership, Research in International Law, Annual Awards, Finance, Student Membership, Endowment Fund, State Department Publications, Study of Legal Problems of the United Nations.

Special activities during 1950: Survey at annual meeting of achievements and prospects in the field of international law at the turn of the century; incorporation of the Society by Act of Congress, approved by President Truman on September 20, 1950.

Special activities planned for 1951: Regulations governing the award of merit for outstanding publications in the field of international law having been adopted, the first such award may be made in 1951 if the committee finds that the requirements have been met.

College Art Association of America. Founded 1911; incorporated 1931.

Address: 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Officers:

President: Henry R. Hope

Vice-President: David M. Robb

Treasurer: Mark Eisner

Secretary: Rensselaer W. Lee

Qualifications for membership: Sustaining (institutions, foundations, etc.); Life (individuals only); Annual (collectors and connoisseurs); Active (institutions, instructors, artists, museum executives and students of the fine arts); Limited (students).

Dues: Sustaining, \$1,000 or more; Life, \$250; Annual, \$15; Active, \$10; Limited, \$7.50.

Membership: Sustaining, 3; Life, 15; Annual, 36; Active, 1,822; Complimentary, 43; Limited, 55. Total 1,975.

Meetings in 1950: Thirty-eighth Annual, January 26-28, Chicago, Illinois, 440 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Thirty-ninth Annual, January 29-31, Washington, D. C., estimated 550 in attendance.

Publications in 1950: *Art Bulletin* (quarterly). Editor-in-chief, Wolfgang Stechow, Department of Art, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. *College Art Journal* (quarterly). Editor, Laurence Schmeckebier, Cleveland Institute of Art, Cleveland, Ohio.

Honors and awards given by Society: None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: International Committee on the History of Art.

Special activities during 1950: Completion of the Index of the first 30 volumes of the *Art Bulletin*.

History of Science Society. Founded 1924; incorporated 1925.

Address: Yale Medical Center, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven 11, Connecticut.

Officers:

President: Harcourt Brown

Vice-Presidents: Dorothy Stimson,

Henry Guerlac

Secretary-Treasurer: Frederick G. Kilmour

Qualifications for membership: Interest in the history of science.

Dues: \$6, including subscription to *ISIS*.

Membership: Total, 800.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 28-29, Cleveland, Ohio, 50 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: None.

Publications in 1950: *ISIS* (vol. 41). Editor, George Sarton, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Honors and awards given by Society: History of Science Essay Prize for 1950 (awarded to Henry Ehrenreich, Cornell University).

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Union International d'Histoire des Sciences.

Standing Committees: Publications.

Linguistic Society of America. Founded 1924; incorporated 1940.

Address: Department of English, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Officers:

President: Joshua Whatmough

Vice-President: Harry Hoijer

Secretary-Treasurer: Archibald A. Hill

Qualifications for membership: Interest in scientific study of language.

Dues: Personal and Library, \$5.

Membership: Personal, 875; Library, 375. Total, 1,250.

Meetings in 1950: Summer, July, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 50 in attendance; Annual, December, Chicago, Illinois, 75 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, December, New York City.

Publications in 1950: *Language* (4 quarterly editions, 1 monograph, 2 dissertations, 1 bulletin, 1 index—1945-49).

Editor, Bernard Bloch, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Honors and awards given by Society: None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: Research (to review proposed publications).

Special activities during 1950: Sponsorship of the Linguistic Institute at the

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Summer 1950.

Special activities during 1951: Sponsorship of the Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Berkeley, California, Summer 1951.

Mediaeval Academy of America.

Founded and incorporated 1925.

Address: 1430 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: F. N. Robinson

First Vice-President: Berthold L. Ullman

Second Vice-President: Joseph R. Strayer

Third Vice-President: Grace Frank (Mrs. Tenney Frank)

Clerk: A. C. Baugh

Executive Secretary: Charles R. D. Miller

Qualifications for membership: Fellows and Corresponding Fellows—limited to 50 in each category—(elected for distinction as scholars in the mediaeval field); Life, Contributing and Active (elected on basis of interest in mediaeval studies).

Dues: Fellows and Corresponding Fellows, none; Life, \$200; Contributing, \$10; Active, \$7.50.

Membership: Fellows, 44; Corresponding Fellows, 33; Life, 50; Contributing, 70; Active, 960. Total, 1,157.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, April 17-18, Boston, 125 in attendance; December 28, Chicago, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, April 17-18, Washington, D. C.

Publications in 1950: *Speculum* (vol. XXV, 1-4). Editor, Charles R. D. Miller, 1430 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. *French Secular Music of the Late 14th Century*, by Willi Apel; *The English Government at Work* (vol. III, *Local Administration and Justice*), J. F. Wil-

lard, W. A. Mirris, W. H. Dunham, Jr., ed.

Honors and awards given by Society: Haskins Medal (awarded to Raymond de Roover for his book, *Money, Banking and Credit in Mediaeval Bruges*).

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Documentation Institute; American Academy in Rome.

Standing Committees: Award of the Haskins Medal.

American Musicological Society.

Founded 1934; incorporated 1942.

Address: In care of the Secretary (William J. Mitchell), Department of Music, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

Officers:

President: Gustave Reese

Vice-Presidents: Richard S. Hill, C. Warren Fox

Secretary: William J. Mitchell

Treasurer: J. M. Coopersmith

Qualifications for membership: Members (nomination by a Member and approval by an Officer; no applicants have been rejected since the adoption of a new Constitution, 1948); Student (residence and good standing in any reputable institution of higher learning); Sustaining (contribution of at least \$100); Corresponding (distinguished musical scholars of other countries, by election); Subscribers (institutions and individuals; no privileges).

Dues: Members, \$6.50; Student, \$4; Sustaining, none; Corresponding, none; Subscribers, \$6 annually for three issues of the *Journal*.

Membership: Members, 709; Student, 116; Sustaining, 1; Corresponding, 9; Subscribers, 203. Total, 1,038.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, December 27-29, Washington, D. C., 153 in attendance; meetings throughout the year of chapters located in New York (2), Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Washington, D. C., Midwest, Texas, Utah, California (2), Washington.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, Rochester, New York.

Publications in 1950: *Journal* (vol. III, nos. 1, 2 and 3). Editor-in-chief, Donald J. Grout, Department of Music, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Honors and awards given by Society: Student membership awarded to winner of Annual Musicological Research Contest conducted by Mu Phi Epsilon.

Affiliations with other learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing Committees: Publication, Program.

Special activities during 1950: Organization of a new chapter, known as the Rocky Mountain Chapter, with headquarters in Utah; advancement of plans to assist in the publication of Vol. 3 of the complete works of Johannes Okeghem, the republication of Vol. 1, and the publication of the complete works of Pierre de la Rue.

Special activities planned for 1951: Committees have been formed for the following purposes: (1) to describe requirements to be fulfilled by students who plan to do graduate work in musicology; (2) to bring up to date, jointly with the Music Teachers National Association and the Music Library Association, the file of musicological dissertation topics instituted by the American Council of Learned Societies.

American Society for Aesthetics.

Founded 1942; incorporated 1944.

Address: Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Officers:

President: Carroll C. Pratt

Vice-President: Lester D. Longman

Secretary-Treasurer: Ransom R. Patrick

Qualifications for membership: Open to all persons actively engaged in the study of the arts and related types of experience from a philosophical, historical, critical, or educational point of view. An institute which aids the Society or the *Journal* to the extent of \$25 or more

■ year is listed as a Supporting Institution.

Dues: Individual, \$5; Supporting Institution, \$25 or more.

Membership: Individual, 582; Supporting Institutions, 15.

Meetings in 1950: Annual, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; Cleveland Regional, February 18, Flora Stone Mather College, Cleveland, Ohio, May 27, Allen Memorial Art Museum, Oberlin, Ohio, and October 14, Western Reserve Historical Museum, Cleveland, Ohio, with 60 in attendance; Pacific Coast Division, May 6-7, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California; Northwest Section, West Coast Division, May 5-6, Portland Art Museum; New York Division, December 15, Hunter College, New York City, 40 in attendance.

Meetings in 1951: Annual, October, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Cleveland Regional, January 6, home of Thomas Munro, Cleveland, Ohio, April

14, Akron Art Institute, Akron, Ohio; Northwest Section, West Coast Division, April 6-8, Portland Art Museum, Portland, Oregon (for organization of the Northwest Society for Aesthetics).

Publications in 1950: *Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism* (quarterly). Editor, Thomas Munro, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Honors and awards given by Society: None.

Affiliations with other learned bodies:

American Council of Learned Societies. Special activities during 1950: Seminars in Aesthetics, conducted by Helmut Hungerland twice monthly in the East Bay Area (Berkeley and Oakland) and monthly in San Francisco; preparation of a Selective Current Bibliography of books and articles in all languages in aesthetics and related fields (to be published in the June 1951 *Journal of Aesthetics*).

The Bylaws

A CODE OF LAWS ENTITLED THE BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

[Adopted at the annual meeting of the Council at Rye, N. Y., January 30, 1947, as an amendment by substitution to the Constitution and Bylaws, and in effect as of March 22, 1947, after ratification by a majority of the Constituent Societies; as amended at the annual meeting of the Council at Atlantic City, N. J., January 27-28, 1949.]

ARTICLE I

Name and Object

Sec. 1. The name of the corporation shall be the American Council of Learned Societies devoted to humanistic studies, hereinafter termed the Council.

Sec. 2. The object of the Council (corporation) shall be the advancement of the humanistic studies, and the maintenance and strengthening of relations among the national societies devoted to such studies.

ARTICLE II

Members

Sec. 1. The members of the Council (corporation) shall be:

(a) One member appointed by each Constituent Society, who shall serve as its delegate in the Council; provided, however, that the delegates of Constituent Societies, duly appointed and serving as of January 1, 1947, shall continue to serve until the completion of their respective terms; but that the Societies shall not appoint delegates to succeed those whose terms will expire on December 31, 1948;

- (b) eight members-at-large, elected by the Council;
- (c) any member of the Board of Directors, not otherwise a member of the Council, during his term of service as a member of the Board; and
- (d) any duly elected officer of the Council not otherwise a member of the Council, during the period of his term of service.

Sec. 2. Members of the Council shall be appointed or elected as follows:

- (a) Members appointed by Constituent Societies shall be chosen in such manner as the several Societies may respectively determine; their appointment must be certified to the Council at least fifteen days in advance of any meeting at which they are to vote.
- (b) Members-at-large shall be elected in the annual meeting from a panel of names prepared by the Board of Directors. The Board shall prepare a panel which shall contain at least twice as many names as the number of members-at-large to be elected, selected from among the members of the Constituent Societies; this panel shall be communicated to all Council members forty-five days in advance of the annual meeting. At the same time the Board shall invite suggestions from the delegates of the Constituent Societies. The Board of Directors shall prepare, and shall present at the annual meeting of the Council, a final panel in which they shall incorporate and so designate any nominations proposed by five or more delegates of Constituent Societies which shall have been com-

municated to the Board of Directors fifteen days in advance of the annual meeting.

- (c) Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected in the annual meeting from a panel of names prepared by the Nominating Committee. The Committee shall prepare a panel which shall contain at least twice as many names as the number of members of the Board to be elected, selected from among the members of the Constituent Societies with due regard to regional, institutional, and disciplinary distribution; this panel shall be communicated to all Council members forty-five days in advance of the annual meeting. At the same time the Nominating Committee shall invite suggestions from the delegates of the Constituent Societies. The Nominating Committee shall prepare, and shall present at the annual meeting of the Council, a final panel in which they shall incorporate and so designate any nominations proposed by five or more delegates of Constituent Societies which shall have been communicated to the Nominating Committee fifteen days in advance of the annual meeting.

Sec. 3.

- (a) The terms of all delegates and members-at-large shall be four years, arranged in such rotation that approximately one-fourth of the terms shall expire annually. The terms of delegates shall expire on December 31; the terms of members-at-large shall expire at the conclusion of the annual meeting.
- (b) Members-at-large and members of the Board of Directors, having served two consecutive terms of four years, shall not be eligible for immediate reappointment or reelection in the same capacity.
- (c) The place of any member which shall be vacated before the expiration of his term shall be filled only

for the remainder of the term; the place of any member-at-large or member of the Board of Directors so vacated shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors.

- (d) In the event of the inability of a member appointed by a Constituent Society to appear at a meeting of the Council, the Society in question may appoint an alternate for that meeting, with right to vote.

ARTICLE III

Constituent Societies

Sec. 1. The Constituent Societies of the Council shall be the following:

American Philosophical Society
American Academy of Arts and Sciences

American Antiquarian Society
American Oriental Society
American Numismatic Society
American Philological Association
Archaeological Institute of America
Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis

Modern Language Association of America

American Historical Association
American Economic Association
American Folklore Society
American Philosophical Association
American Anthropological Association
American Political Science Association
Bibliographical Society of America
Association of American Geographers
American Sociological Society
American Society of International Law
College Art Association of America
History of Science Society
Linguistic Society of America
Mediaeval Academy of America
and, also, any other national society devoted to humanistic studies which may be admitted to representation in the Council by a vote of three-fourths of all the members.

(The American Society for Aesthetics was admitted to the Council in the annual meeting, January 26-27, 1950.)

Sec. 2. Constituent Societies shall pay such annual contributions as the Council may assess upon them, which shall be not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more, except as the minimum contribution, than five cents per member of the respective Societies.

Sec. 3. Any Constituent Society which at any annual meeting of the Council shall announce its intention to terminate its representation in the Council may at the succeeding annual meeting effect such termination, whereupon the membership of its delegate in the Council shall cease.

Sec. 4. A Constituent Society may be excluded from representation in the Council, for sufficient reason, by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Council.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Sec. 1. The officers of the Council shall be a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected from among the members of the Constituent Societies in the annual meeting of the Council, and who shall serve for one year or until the election of their successors.

Sec. 2. The Nominating Committee shall communicate to the members of the Council, forty-five days before the annual meeting, nominations for the officers of the Council, and shall invite the members of the Council to propose additional nominations. The Nominating Committee shall prepare and communicate to the members of the Council, fifteen days in advance of the annual meeting, a final list in which shall be included, together with its own nominations, all names that have been proposed by five or more members of the Council.

Sec. 3. The officers of the Council shall be members of the Board of Directors *ex officiis*. The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at the meetings of the Council and of

the Board of Directors, and shall otherwise perform the duties of president of the corporation. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of these offices, as instructed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V

Nominating Committee

Sec. 1. The Chairman shall appoint each year a Nominating Committee of three members of the Council. The Committee shall prepare a list of nominations for Council officers, and a panel for members of the Board of Directors, as elsewhere provided in the Bylaws, and shall make any other nominations requested by the Council or the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

Board of Directors

Sec. 1. There shall be a Board of Directors which shall consist of eight members, elected by the Council as provided in Art. II, Sec. 2, and also of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, *ex officiis*. The eight elected members of the Board shall serve terms of four years, commencing at the close of the annual meeting in which they have been elected, in such rotation that the terms of two members of the Board shall expire each year.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors shall hold not less than four stated meetings a year, in the months of January, April, July, and October or at such other times as it may determine. In its meetings a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The minutes of its meetings shall be communicated promptly to all members of the Council.

Sec. 3. Subject to the instructions of the Council the Board of Directors shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Council.

Sec. 4. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee of its members to transact such business as the Board may delegate to

it. The Executive Director shall be eligible for membership on this Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Meetings

Sec. 1. The Council shall hold an annual meeting in the month of January in Washington, D. C., or at such other time and place as it may determine, for the election of officers, members-at-large, and members of the Board of Directors, for the approval of the budget, for the consideration of reports and recommendations from the Board of Directors, for the formulation of policies and of instructions to the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Sec. 2. In any meeting of the Council a majority of all the members of the Council shall be a quorum requisite for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. Each member in attendance at any meeting of the Council shall be entitled to one vote upon all matters requiring action by the Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Administration

Sec. 1. The Executive Offices of the Council shall be situated in Washington, D. C., or in such other place as the Council may determine.

Sec. 2. There shall be an Executive Director, who shall be the chief administrative officer in charge of the Executive Offices. He shall be appointed or removed by the Board of Directors, which shall fix his term of office, salary, and duties.

Sec. 3. The members of the administrative staff shall serve under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall appoint or dismiss them and fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX

Various

Sec. 1. The Council may receive gifts

and may take, receive, hold and convey funds and property, both personal and real, necessary for the purposes of its incorporation, and other real and personal property the income of which shall be applied to the purposes of the corporation, to the extent authorized by the laws of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. The Council shall maintain such representation in the Union Académique Internationale as may be prescribed in the statutes of the latter, shall cause the annual dues of the Council in the Union to be paid, and shall in general be the medium of communication between the Union and the Constituent Societies of the Council.

Sec. 3. The Council shall report to the Constituent Societies each year all the acts of the Council and all receipts and expenditures of money.

Sec. 4.

(a) There shall be an annual conference of the Secretaries or other principal administrative officers of the Constituent Societies for the consideration of matters of interest to the Societies and of means of cooperation between the Council and the Societies.

(b) The Conference shall select a chairman and a secretary from among its members. If the resources of the Council are sufficient, the expenses of the Conference shall be defrayed by the Council.

(c) At least one session of each annual Conference shall be held jointly with the Board of Directors of the Council.

(d) The Chairman and Secretary of the Conference of Secretaries shall be invited to attend the annual meeting of the Council and to take part in its discussions.

Sec. 5. The Council shall adopt such regulations and rules as may be necessary to give full effect to its Bylaws and to determine its procedure.

Sec. 6. Amendments to these Bylaws, provided they are consistent with the

laws of the District of Columbia, may be adopted in any duly called meeting of the Council by vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice of such proposed amendments having been communicated to the members of the Council forty-five days in advance of the meeting, and shall take effect when ratified by a majority of the Constituent Societies.

Sec. 7. The Council may be dissolved only at a special meeting called for the purpose, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the District of Columbia, by vote of three-fourths of all the members.

TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

(to be retained as an Appendix to the By-laws until the transition has been accomplished)

1. To implement the new Bylaws adopted at the annual meeting of the Council at Rye, N. Y., on January 30, 1947, the following transitional measure was adopted:

At the annual meeting of January 1949, the Constituent Societies, through their delegates, shall divide themselves by lot into four groups, the Societies in which shall appoint delegates who shall serve terms of one, two, three, and four years, respectively, commencing January 1, 1951. The successors of such delegates shall serve terms of four years, in such rotation that approximately one-fourth of the terms shall expire on December 31 of each year.

In accordance with this transitional measure, at the annual meeting of the Council at Atlantic City, N. J., January 27-28, 1949, the delegates of the Constituent Societies drew lots to determine the length of terms of delegates after the expiration of all terms as of December 31, 1950. The groupings of Constituent Societies decided by lot, with election schedules

for the remainder of the transitional period are as follows:

(a) Present delegates attended annual meeting in January 1951; another election for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1952, to be held by the Constituent Society during the calendar year 1951.

SOCIETY	<i>Delegates whose present term expires December 31, 1951</i>
American Philosophical Society	Richard H. Shryock
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	Taylor Starck
American Philological Association	Berthold L. Ullman
Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis	Arthur Jeffery
Association of American Geographers	Edward Ullman
Linguistic Society of America	W. Freeman Twaddell

(b) Present delegates to attend annual meeting in January 1952; another election for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1953, to be held by the Constituent Society during the calendar year 1952.

SOCIETY	<i>Delegates whose present term expires December 31, 1952</i>
American Oriental Society	Derk Bodde
American Numismatic Society	George C. Miles
American Historical Association	Joseph R. Strayer
American Anthropological Association	E. Adamson Hoebel
College Art Association of America (American Musicological Society)*	George A. Kubler

*The American Musicological Society, admitted to the Council at the annual meeting of 1951, has been assigned terms for its delegates as indicated.

(c) Present delegates to attend annual meetings in January 1952 and 1953; another election for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1954, to be held by the Constituent Society during the calendar year 1953.

American Council of Learned Societies

SOCIETY	<i>Delegates whose present term expires December 31, 1953</i>
American Antiquarian Society	Clifford K. Shipton
Archaeological Institute of America	Hugh Hencken
American Folklore Society	Benjamin A. Botkin
American Philosophical Association	Cornelius Krusé
American Sociological Society	Hortense Powdermaker
Mediaeval Academy of America	B. J. Whiting

(d) Present delegates to attend annual meetings in January 1952, 1953, and 1954; another election for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1955, to be held by the Constituent Society during the calendar year 1954.

SOCIETY	<i>Delegates whose present term expires December 31, 1954</i>
Modern Language Association of America	William R. Parker
American Economic Association	Frank H. Knight
American Political Science Association	Kenneth Colegrove
Bibliographical Society of America	Curt F. Buhler
History of Science Society	Harcourt Brown
American Society for Aesthetics	Thomas Munro

2. At the annual meeting of the Council at Atlantic City, N. J., January 27-28, 1949, Art. II, Sec. 3(a), as above, was approved by the Council and subsequently, by May 31, 1949, ratified by a sufficient number of Constituent Societies to become a part of the Bylaws. To cover the transition from the old provision to the new, the following measure was adopted by the Council at the annual meeting of 1949:

No new members-at-large shall be elected at the annual meeting in 1950, but those members-at-large whose terms were to expire on December 31, in 1950, 1951, 1952, or 1953 shall have their terms prolonged, respectively, so as to expire at the conclusion of the annual meetings in 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954.

In accordance with this transitional measure the terms of two members-at-large expired at the conclusion of the annual meeting of 1951, and two new members-at-large were elected. The terms of all members-at-large will expire at the close of the annual meetings as follows:

Name	<i>Term expires at close of annual meeting of</i>
John Nicholas Brown	1952
Cyrus S. Eaton	1952
Lessing J. Rosenwald	1953
Louis B. Wright	1953
Luther H. Evans	1954
Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.	1954
John E. Burchard	1955
Huntington Cairns	1955

